



Project Narrative

Project Location

1. Noyo Harbor District Property: 32400 Basin Street, APN 018-240-22
2. Mendocino County Coastal Zone—Fishing Village (MCC Sec. 20.392)

Project Summary

Coastal Dependent Use

The Noyo Harbor Ice House project will be a critical piece of infrastructure both commercial and recreational fishermen. The existing privately-owned ice house is dilapidated and not economically viable. It provides lower quality ice at a price per ton double that of Bodega Bay and two-and-a-half times more than in Humboldt Bay, the two nearest alternatives. The need is great for the harbor to have climate friendly, energy-saving technology to assist in growing a future carbon neutral economy while preserving and strengthening the blue economy. An economically sustainable, solar-powered functional ice house will directly serve the needs of the fishing community by lowering one of their major operating costs, making the entire fleet more competitive and ensuring the continued viability of the working waterfront.

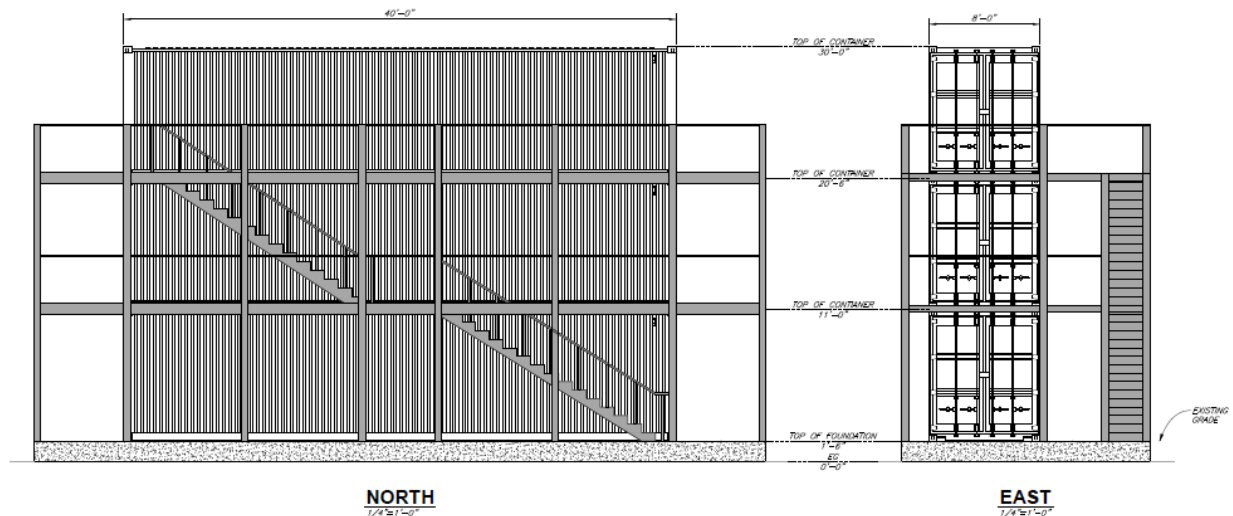
The purchase and installation of a new ice house is one of the first steps in supporting the revitalization and sustainable redevelopment of Fort Bragg's Noyo Harbor and will serve as the catalyst for Mendocino County's new blue economy. This Project will immediately benefit the 80 commercial fishing vessels currently in Noyo Harbor. These 80 commercial vessels represent over 240 vessel-based jobs and another 60 land-based jobs.

Over a two-year period, Noyo Harbor expects to increase the current fleet roster by 10% to 88 vessels, which will in turn increase by 16% the number of deckhands and crew working for living wages. This is a direct increase in the number of quality jobs and businesses in the disinvested community of Fort Bragg and surrounding areas.

This project will also help stabilize 300 deckhand/captain, processor, and shipper jobs in the commercial fishing industry of Noyo Harbor. This stabilization will increase the quality of jobs in the disinvested community of Fort Bragg and surrounding areas. After the ice house is launched it is anticipated there will be a 10% growth in high-wage jobs.

(Source: Noyo Harbor District / Employment Development Department Standard Agreement: *Proposal Narrative*)





Project Description

The Noyo Harbor District requests a Coastal Development Permit to:

1. Demolish existing fenced storage area including:
 - a. 150 LF of ± 10 FT tall wooden and chain-link fencing
 - b. ± 300 SF concrete pad (± 26.5 FT x ± 11.5 FT)
 - c. ± 144 SF wooden storage building (± 12.5 FT x ± 11.5 FT)
2. Construct ± 18 IN deep, ± 96 LF concrete foundation (± 40 FT x ± 8 FT)
3. Construct ± 450 SF concrete pad surrounding three sides of ice house
4. Construct ± 23 FT tall wooden access platform with stairs
5. Construct 12 FT X 12 FT metal support structure for ice cyclone receiver
6. Place three (3) stacked 320 SF shipping containers (40 FT x 8 FT) for a total height of less than 31 FT
7. Bury ± 91 LF of aluminum piping between the proposed ice house and the foot of the high dock
8. Trench utility connections (electric, water, wastewater) from proposed ice house to existing utilities, including:
9. Extend aluminum ice delivery hose along southeast side of high dock, including:
 - a. Placement of ± 140 LF of 6" x 6" lumber protection rail atop ± 140 LF of 3" x 6" lumber riser block for hose protection
 - b. Placement of ± 140 LF of 4" OD aluminum pipe between protection lumber (a) and existing high dock protection rail secured by aluminum U-strap bolted to high dock and resting on a rubber gasket
 - c. Install fabricated metal hinge arm for ice service delivery on northern face of high-dock at its northeast corner
10. Project impact minimization and avoidance measures:



- a. Project will employ construction-related "best management practices" (BMPs) to protect water quality, public access, and adjacent sensitive habitat areas. All on-site workers and contractors will be trained and required to understand and agree to observe the standards and limitations for work outlined in this detailed project description. BMPs proposed include but are not limited to the following measures:
- Debris Disposal: All trash and construction debris will be removed from the work area each day that construction occurs to prevent the accumulation of debris that may be discharged into coastal waters. Debris will be disposed of at a legal disposal site or recycled at a recycling facility, and all construction debris will be removed from the project site within 24 hours of project completion.
 - Equipment operators will be trained in the procedures to be taken should an accidental spill occur. Hazardous materials management equipment including oil containment booms and absorbent pads will be available and immediately on hand at the project site. A registered first-response, professional, hazardous materials clean-up/remediation service will be locally available on call. Any accidental spills will be contained rapidly and cleaned up. In the event of a spill, the permittee will notify the appropriate regulatory agencies immediately.
 - Heavy equipment used in project construction will be in good condition, will be inspected for leakage of coolant and petroleum products prior to construction and regularly throughout construction activities, and will be repaired offsite if necessary prior to entering the property. If equipment must be washed, washing will occur offsite and away from the marina and boat launch parking area.
 - Drip pans will be used for stationary equipment to capture any drips or leaks.
 - No construction materials, debris, soil, silt, sand, trash, concrete or washings thereof, oil or other petroleum products or washings thereof, or other foreign materials will be allowed to enter or be placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into coastal waters.
 - Staging and Stockpile management: Staging and storage of construction equipment and materials will occur in inland areas at least 50 feet from coastal waters, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets.
 - Fueling and Maintenance: Fueling and maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles will be conducted offsite if feasible. Any fueling and maintenance of equipment required onsite will take place at upland areas at least 100 feet from coastal waters, drainage courses, all other wetlands, and storm drain inlets. The fueling and maintenance area will be designed to fully contain any spills of fuel, oil, or other contaminants. Equipment that cannot be feasibly relocated to a designated fueling and maintenance area may be fueled and maintained in other areas of the site, provided that procedures are implemented to fully contain any potential spills.
 - If rainfall is forecasted during the time construction activities are being performed (i.e., the National Weather Service's Northwestern California forecast for the Fort Bragg area predicts a greater than 50 percent chance of precipitation for the timeframe in which the work is to be conducted), all onsite stockpiles of construction debris will be covered and secured before the onset of precipitation.

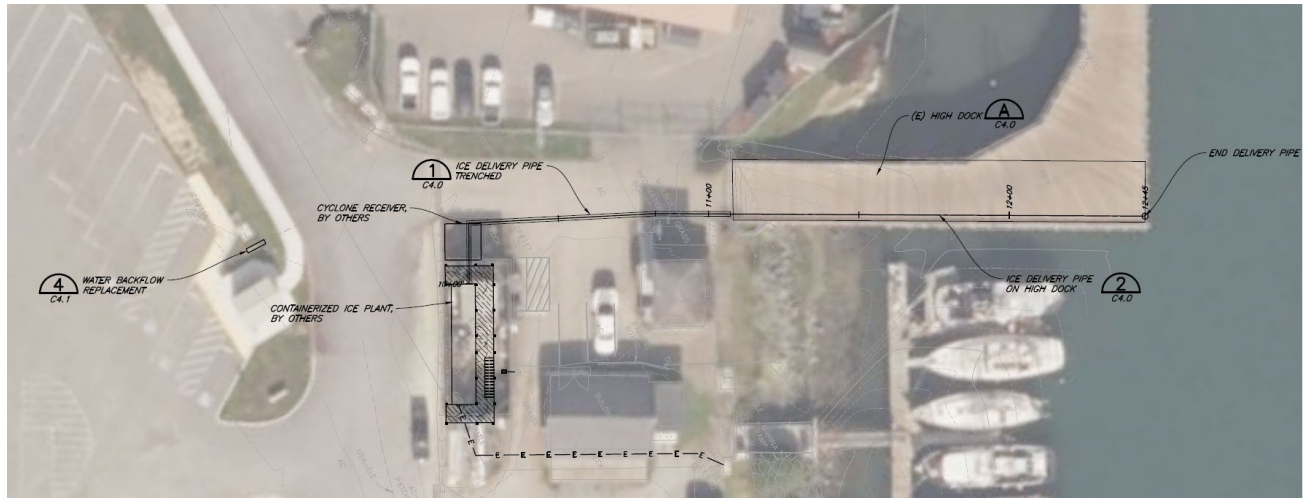


- b. Project will comply with the following standards for the use of any pressure treated wood for construction:
- Pressure-treated wood (if used in construction of the project) will meet the American Wood Protection Association's (AWPA) wood preservative standards, specifically AWPA Standard U1, the primary specification for pressure-treated wood.
 - ACZA pressure-treated wood (if used in construction of the project) will be treated to the proper preservative retention standard (i.e., amount of preservative) specified by the AWPA for the appropriate AWPA Use Category. The ACZA pressure-treated wood (if used in construction of the project) will not have a preservative retention exceeding the minimum specified for the appropriate Use Category, in order to minimize the amount of preservative present in treated wood on-site that may subsequently leach into the marine environment.
 - The ACZA preservative-treated wood (if used in construction of the project) will be free of visible surface residues or bleeding of preservatives. No lumber will be used that has a noticeable ammonia odor, indicating that it has not been properly processed or aged.
 - The ACZA preservative-treated wood (if used in construction of the project) will be stored away from the water during construction, until it is needed for installation. The storage area will have adequate drainage to prevent the wood from being subjected to standing water. If there is a chance of precipitation, the wood will be covered to minimize exposure to precipitation.
 - Cutting or drilling of wood will be performed at a site a minimum of 100 feet away from coastal waters, drainage courses, all other wetlands, and storm drain inlets, to minimize transport of sawdust by wind. The resulting sawdust, drill shavings, and wood scraps will be contained and collected to prevent the discharge of preservative treated wood to the marine environment. If it is necessary that treated wood be cut or drilled in place on the pier, all sawdust, shavings, and wood scraps will be collected and prevented from entering the water below by use of tarps secured below the cutting area.
 - Application of a topical preservative to treated wood will be performed at a site a minimum of 100 feet away from coastal waters, drainage courses, all other wetlands, and storm drain inlets, equipped with containment measures for potential drips and spills, to prevent discharge of the preservative to the environment. The topical preservative will not be applied in the rain. Any excess topical preservative will be wiped off, and the preservative must be allowed to fully dry before the wood is used in construction. If a small amount of touch-up preservative application must be performed over water, then tarps or containers must be used to capture any potential spills or drips.
- c. If an area of cultural deposits or human remains is discovered during the course of the project, all construction will cease and will not recommence until a qualified cultural resource specialist, in consultation with local tribes, analyzes the significance of the find and prepares a supplementary archaeological plan for the review and approval of the Coastal Commission Executive Director to determine further permitting requirements.



The entire project would be constructed over currently disturbed areas, and no work would occur within the water. The proposed ice house would be located where the existing storage shed, fencing, and concrete pad are proposed to be demolished. Trenching would connect the ice house to existing utility hookups, and would take place under compacted gravel or parking areas.

A site plan of project improvements is included with this permit application.



Special Studies

Natural Resources and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

On March 31, 2022, SHN Senior Botanist/Ecologist Joseph Saler visited Grader Park, which is immediately adjacent to the project area, to identify seasonally-dependent floristic species that provide habitat for federally-protected species, such as the Behren's silverspot butterfly prior to permitting and developing a fish cleaning station. A summary of the findings is in the full report included with this permit application, and concludes that adequate habitat to support these species is not present within at least 100 feet of the survey area.

The included biological assessment concludes that "the Noyo River exists immediately adjacent to Grader Park, however conditions are heavily manipulated for use as a marina, with docks and riprapped banks limiting habitat potential." The proposed Ice House is immediately adjacent to this study area and similarly located in a developed marina area.

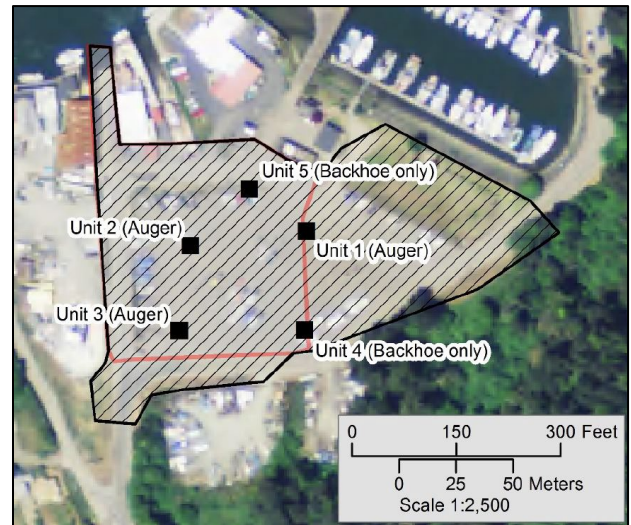


Archaeology and Cultural Resources

Roscoe and Associates Cultural Resources Consultants submitted a *Cultural Resource Investigation Report for the Noyo Harbor District Boat Launch Ramp and Parking Facilities* (dated January 2016) in association with the development of a fish cleaning station. The study included areas of proposed trenching surrounding the existing office and storage site where the new ice house would be located. The cultural resources survey is included as a component of this permit application.

The report concludes “that no historical resources, as defined in CEQA...were identified in the project area. This supports a finding that the proposed undertaking will result in ‘No Adverse Effects to Historic Properties’ and ‘No Substantial Adverse Change to Historical Resources.’”

The report recommended standard protocols for the inadvertent discovery during project implementation.



Cultural resources survey coverage map



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PLAN
 1"=100'



PRELIMINARY

NOYO HARBOR DISTRICT ICE HOUSE 19101 SOUTH HARBOR DR., FORT BRAGG, CA		DSGN DR CHK APVD	NO. DATE REVISION BY	335 S. MAIN ST. WILLITS, CA. 95490 WWW.SHN-ENGR.COM 707-439-4518	VERIFY SCALES BAB IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY
SHEET G1.0		VICINITY MAP			
SEQ		DATE 04/2024			
PROJ. NO. 421058.106		(APN: 018-22-00)			



Phone: (707) 822-5785 Email: info@shn-engr.com Web: shn-engr.com
1062 G Street, Suite I, Arcata, CA 95521-5800

Reference: 421058.101

April 20, 2022

Scott Perkins
SHN
329 E. Redwood Avenue
Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Subject: Habitat Assessment, Grader Park Fish Cleaning Station, Fort Bragg

Dear Scott Perkins:

Introduction

On March 31, 2022, an SHN biologist conducted an early season survey for special-status botanical species¹ and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) within the area of potential effects for the construction of a Fish Cleaning Station and associated park improvements within Grader Park in the City of Fort Bragg (see Figure 1). Grader Park is an existing developed park space (Appendix 1, Photos 7-9) operated by the Noyo Harbor District and is lightly used throughout the year with periods of intensive use during special events.

The study area for the survey covers approximately one acre, which was primarily mowed grassy parkland with park infrastructure along the perimeter, including gravel paths, picnic tables, barbecues, parking, and roadways, with the eastern edge of the park bounded by a rip-rapped bank of the Noyo River, which is part of the Noyo Harbor Marina (see Figure 1 and Appendix 1, Photos 1-9). The field investigation was conducted on the morning of March 31, 2022, from 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. The study area encompasses the developed Grader Park, which is in turn surrounded by development on all sides, mostly related to the Noyo Harbor Marina. To the west is the large boat basin parking lot and South Harbor Drive (Appendix 1, Photo 7), to the north are several structures associated with the boat basin and the Coast Guard (Appendix 1, Photo 1), to the east is the rip-rapped slope of the Noyo River and the berths for the boat basin (Appendix 1, Photos 2, 4-6, and 9), and to the south is Basin Street (Appendix 1, Photo 7), beyond which is a native species-dominated slope and stream. Using aerial imagery, the study area appears to have remained unchanged over the last 20 years. Harbor-related use of the site with its present configuration prior to that time was likely developed in conjunction with the marina.

The project site has a central location at latitude and longitude 39.422800° and -123.801428°.

¹The term "Special-status Species" is used collectively to refer to species that are State or federally listed, species that are State or federal candidates for listing, and all species listed by the California Natural Diversity Database. This term is consistent with the biological resources that need to be assessed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.



Figure 1



Methods

A list of plant species potentially occurring within the study area was developed from information available from the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFW, 2022), California Native Plant Society (CNPS, 2022) rare plant inventory, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC; USFWS, 2022) for known special-status botanical species within the Fort Bragg and adjacent 7.5-minute quadrangles. Using the available data, a total of 79 special-status botanical species are known to occur within the Fort Bragg and surrounding quadrangles. Of these, 12 special-status botanical species have a moderate or high potential of occurring within the study area with additional species potentially occurring within habitat adjacent to the study area (see Appendix 2, Table 1 for special-status botanical species potentially occurring within the survey area). The bulk of the species with low or no potential of occurrence occupy wetlands, rocky serpentinitic, or forested habitats not present within the highly manipulated and disturbed mowed grass and parkland dominated by non-native grass species and subject to regular anthropogenic disturbance.

Appendix 2, Table 1, presents the botanical species reported from the queries, their preferred habitat, and whether there is suitable habitat present within the study area for the species. Each species was evaluated for its potential to occur within the study area according to the following criteria:

- 1) **None.** Species listed as having “none” with regard to their potential to occur on the study area are those species for which:
 - there is no suitable habitat present in the study area. (Habitats in the study area are unsuitable for the species requirements [e.g., elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]
- 2) **Low.** Species listed as having a “low” potential to occur in the study area are those for which:
 - there is no known record of occurrence in the vicinity of the study area; and
 - there is marginal or very limited suitable habitat present in the study area.
- 3) **Moderate.** Species listed as having a “moderate” potential to occur on the study area are those species for which:
 - there is a known record of occurrence in the vicinity of the study area; and
 - there is suitable habitat present in the study area.
- 4) **High.** Species listed as having a “high” potential to occur in the study area are those species for which:
 - there is a known record of occurrence in the vicinity of the study area (there are many records and/or records in close proximity); and
 - there is highly suitable habitat present in the study area.
- 5) **Present.** Species listed as “present” in the study area are those species for which:
 - the species was observed in the study area during the investigations.



Biological Investigation

A protocol-level early season floristic survey was conducted to investigate species composition within the study area, determine site suitability for special-status botanical species, and to document ESHA including wetlands and vegetation communities within and adjacent to the study area. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the suitability of the study area for special-status botanical species based on site conditions and to determine the need for additional surveys.

A list of all botanical species encountered was compiled. Plants were identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible to distinguish special-status species from others. A list of observed botanical species is attached as Appendix 2, Table 2. Botanical nomenclature follows *The Jepson Manual, Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al., 2012), and subsequent online revisions (Jepson Flora Project, 2022). Surficial wetland conditions (including hydrophytic vegetation dominance, or wetland hydrology) were used to identify potential wetlands, and the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al., 2009) and any subsequent online editions was used to document sensitive vegetation communities potentially occurring within the vicinity of the study area.

Results

The study area consists of a small, developed park and associated infrastructure. This includes a mowed lawn area that covers the majority of the study area, sidewalks and gravel pathways, asphalt, picnic tables, barbeques, and limited landscaping (Appendix 1, Photos 7-9). A total of 54 botanical species (not including landscaping plants) were observed within the study area, of which 76 percent were non-native species (see Appendix 2, Table 2). Non-native species were observed to be dominant across the study area, displaying greater than 99 percent cover. Dominant species included prostrate capeweed (*Arctotheca prostrata*), which covered approximately 65 percent of the mowed grassland within the park (Appendix 1, Photos 3, 4, 8, and 9). No special-status botanical species were observed within the study area, and it is unlikely that special-status species would occur within the study area on account of the regular maintenance and use for park-dependent activities.

No sensitive vegetation communities or areas with hydrophytic vegetation dominance were observed within the study area and limited habitat for special-status botanical species occurs within the study area. The Noyo River occurs immediately adjacent to the study area and represents potential ESHA. While the Noyo River and associated riverine habitat does represent habitat for special-status species, the riverbank in the vicinity of the project area is covered in rip-rap and supports little vegetation. There are isolated populations of brackish marsh-dependent vegetation growing within the rip-rap, primarily marsh jaumea (*Jaumea carnosa*) and Pacific seaside plantain (*Plantago maritima*). The riverbank riprap extends up to the edge of Grader Park (Appendix 1, Photos 4-6), however the proposed fish cleaning station will be located approximately 50 feet from the top of bank (Appendix 1, Photos 1-3). Path improvements associated with the fish cleaning station will come to the top of bank but will be sited approximately five feet from the edge of rip-rap within the footprint of an existing pathway (Appendix 1, Photo 4).

Additional potential ESHA occurs outside of the study area south of Basin Street, including a stream, wetlands, and associated red alder riparian forest (*Alnus rubra* riparian forest, an S2.2 sensitive



vegetation community; Appendix 1, Photo 10) and Bishop pine forest (*Pinus muricata* forest and woodland Alliance, an S3.2 sensitive vegetation community; Appendix 1, Photo 11). These potential ESHA areas are separated from the project area by existing development (Basin Street, parkland, and parking lot) and is over 240 feet from the proposed location of the fish cleaning station at its nearest point and 75 feet from Grader Park at its nearest point (see Figure 1).

Conclusion and Recommendations

This Habitat Assessment was conducted to determine the suitability of the site for special-status botanical species and to determine the occurrence and location of potential ESHA within and adjacent to the study area. In addition, a protocol-level early season floristic survey was conducted to determine the species composition of the study area and to assess the suitability of the area for special-status plant occurrence. No special-status species were observed within the study area. Although 12 special-status species were determined to have moderate to high potential of occurrence within the study area, the use of the area for a park and past and current development make the area unsuitable for special-status species and no further study is warranted.

Potential ESHA occur within the vicinity of the study area. The Noyo River exists immediately adjacent to Grader Park, however conditions are heavily manipulated for use as a marina, with docks and rip-rapped banks limiting habitat potential. The proposed project consists of a fish cleaning station and minor park improvements that will not impact the Noyo River or its banks. Recommendations contained at the end of this report will further minimize potential disturbance and may improve habitat conditions along the top of bank along the Noyo River at Grader Park. Other potential ESHA located within the vicinity of the project area will not be impacted by this project, as the project scope is minimal and limited to previously developed parkland. Furthermore, the edge of sensitive vegetation communities is over 200 feet from the project area and separated by development.

The following recommendations are provided to improve habitat conditions along the top of bank between Grader Park and the rip-rapped slope:

- Install temporary construction fencing between the project footprint and the top of bank to minimize accidental encroachment during construction. Temporary fencing should remain in place for the duration of construction activities and should be removed following the completion of the project.
- Proper Best Management Practices should be installed during construction to minimize soil erosion and prevent stormwater from entering the Noyo River. This includes straw wattles, silt fencing, seed free straw, and native plant mix for revegetating bare areas.
- Utilize native plant species in any landscaping that may be associated with this project.

Please feel free to call me at (707) 822-5785 or email me at jsaler@shn-engr.com if you have any questions.



Scott Perkins

Habitat Assessment, Grader Park Fish Cleaning Station, Fort Bragg

April 20, 2022

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Respectfully submitted,

SHN



Joseph Saler
Senior Biologist

SP: JLS: cet

Appendices

1. Site Photographs
2. Plant Species Lists

References

- Baldwin, B.G., Goldman, D.H., Keil, D.J., R. Patterson, Rosatti, T.J., Wilken, D.H. (eds). (2012). The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition. Berkeley, CA:University of California Press, Berkeley.
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- California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. (2022). Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9-01 1.5). Accessed March 30, 2022 at: <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org>.
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- Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J Evans. (2009). *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition*. Sacramento, CA:CNPS Press.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2022). Information, Planning and Conservation System (IPAC), Trust Resources List." Washington D.C.:USFWS. Accessed March 2022 at: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>.



Site Photographs

1



Photo 1: Looking northwest across proposed location for the fish cleaning station. Note existing development and mowed lawn. Photo taken March 31, 2022.



Photo 2: Looking north across lawn toward project area and marina. Note lawn and park conditions. Photo taken March 31, 2022.





Photo 3: Looking southwest toward the proposed project location. A new sidewalk would be installed alongside the driveway for ADA accessibility. Photo taken March 31, 2022.

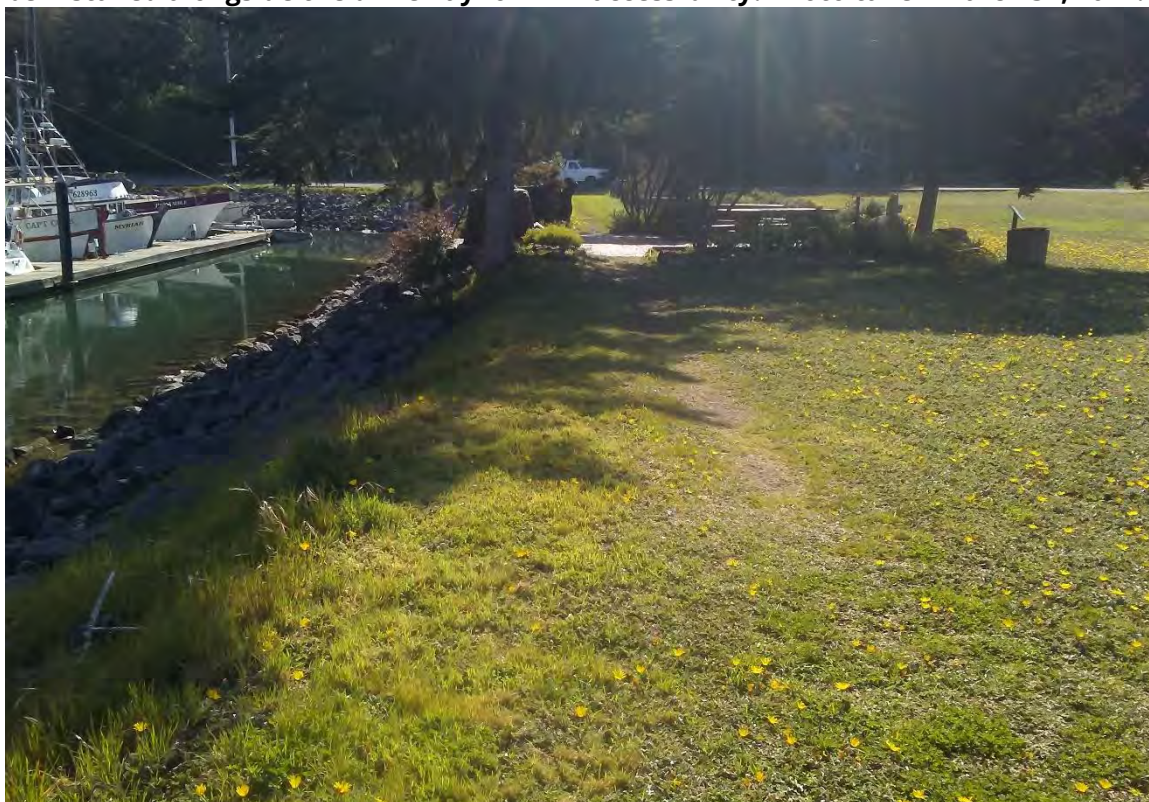


Photo 4: Looking south along the top of bank along the Noyo River and marina. Note existing path to picnic tables to be refurbished. Photo taken March 31, 2022.





Photo 5: Looking north from top of bank to the water's edge. Note non-native species at top of bank and rip-rap on entire embankment with marina beyond. Photo taken March 31, 2022.

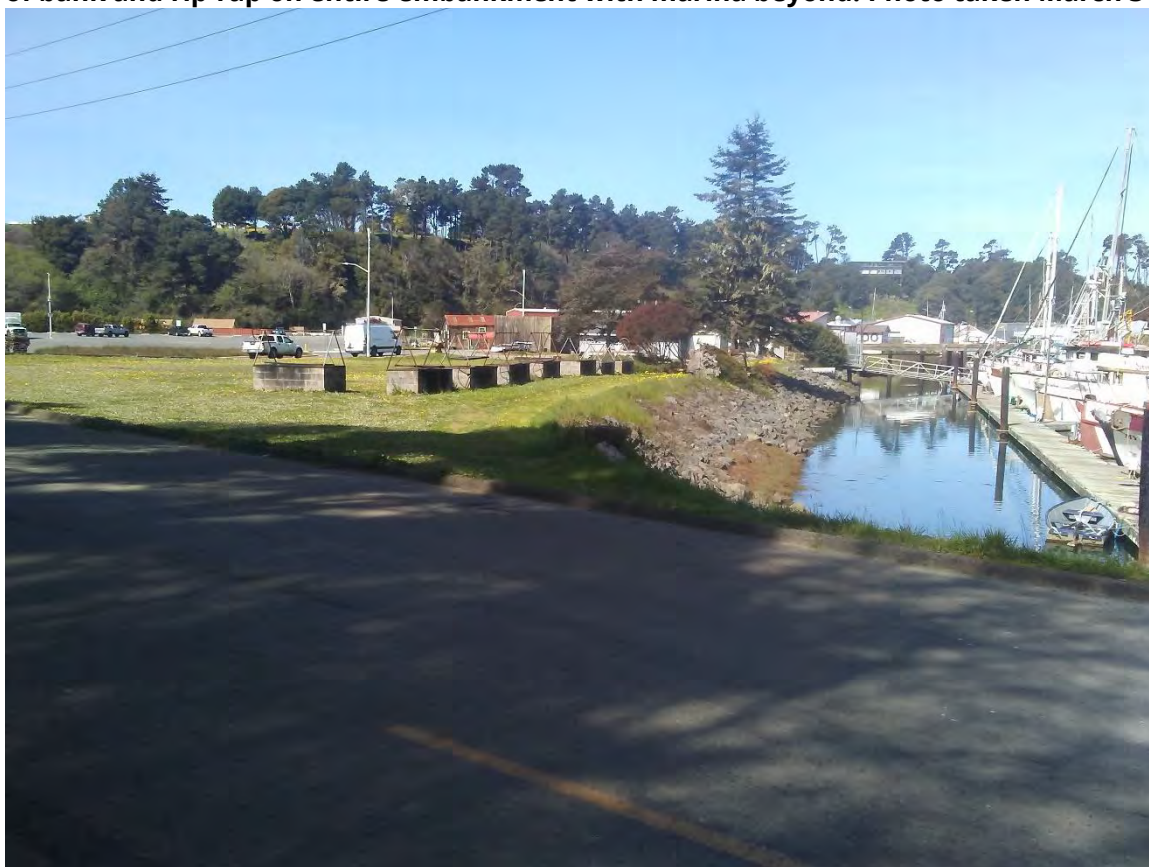


Photo 6: Looking northwest across Grader Park. Note proximity of park to the Noyo River and the Noyo Harbor Marina. Also note rip-rapped slope and general developed conditions. Photo taken March 31, 2022.





Photo 7: Looking northwest across Grader Park from Basin Street. Note barbeques, mowed lawn with prostrate cape weed, and parking lot beyond. Photo taken March 31, 2022.



Photo 8: Looking east across mowed lawn within Grader Park. Note prostrate capeweed dominance. Photo taken March 31, 2022.





Photo 9: Looking northeast across Grader Park toward the marina. Note picnic area and mowed lawn with prostrate cape weed. Photo taken March 31, 2022.



Photo 10: Looking southeast from the edge of Grader Park across Basin Street toward red alder riparian forest and wetlands. Wetland edge occurs beyond Himalayan blackberry brambles at base of alders visible in the middle of the photo. Photo taken March 31, 2022.





Photo 11: Looking south toward Bishop pine forest. Note tree canopy extends to the edge of Basin Street. Photo taken March 31, 2022.

Plant Species List

2

Table 1
Regionally Occurring Special-status Plant Species Scoping List CNDDb, RareFind5, CNPS, IPaC (March 30, 2022)
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project
Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i>	pink sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	None	None	G4G5-T2	S1	1B.1	June-Oct.	Coastal dunes and coastal strand.	Foredunes and interdunes w/ sparse cover. Usually the plant closest to the ocean. 0-10 m.	Low
<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	Blasdale's bent grass	Poaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	May-July	Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie.	Sandy or gravelly soil close to rocks; often in nutrient-poor soil with sparse vegetation. 5-365 m.	Low
<i>Angelica lucida</i>	sea-watch	Apiaceae	None	None	G5	S3	4.2	May-Sept.	Coastal strand	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal salt marshes. 0-150 m	Low
<i>Arctostaphylos nummularia</i> ssp. <i>mendocinoensis</i>	pygmy manzanita	Ericaceae	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.2	Jan	Closed-cone coniferous forest.	Acidic, sandy-clay soils in dwarf coniferous forest. 90-185 m.	Low
<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	Humboldt milk-vetch	Fabaceae	None	E	G2	S2	1B.1	April-Sept.	Broadleaf upland forest, north coast coniferous forest.	Disturbed openings in partially timbered forest lands; also along ridgelines; south aspects. 160-670 m.	Low
<i>Blennosperma nanum</i> var. <i>robustum</i>	Point Reyes blennosperma	Asteraceae	None	Rare	G4T2	S2	1B.2	Feb-April	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	On open coastal hills in sandy soil. 5-125 m.	Low
<i>Calamagrostis bolanderi</i>	Bolander's reed grass	Poaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	May-August	Closed-cone and No. coast conifer forest, broadleaf upland forest, coastal scrub.	Marshes, swamps, meadows, seeps, bogs and fens. Mesic sites. 0-455 m.	None
<i>Calamagrostis crassiglumis</i>	Thurber's reed grass	Poaceae	None	None	G3Q	S2	2B.1	May-August	Coastal scrub, marshes and swamps.	Usually in marshy swales surrounded by grassland or coastal scrub. 5-50 m.	Low



Table 1
Regionally Occurring Special-status Plant Species Scoping List CNDDb, RareFind5, CNPS, IPaC (March 30, 2022)
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project
Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>	coastal bluff morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	None	None	G4T2-T3	S2S3	1B.2	April-Sept.	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, North Coast conifer forest.	5-430 m.	Low
<i>Campanula californica</i>	swamp harebell	Campanulaceae	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	June-Oct.	Bogs and fens, closed-cone conifer forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, freshwater marsh, No. coast conifer forest.	Bogs and marshes in a variety of habitats; uncommon where it occurs. 1-405 m.	None
<i>Carex californica</i>	California sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3	May-August	Bogs and fens, closed-cone conifer forest, coastal prairie, meadows, seeps, marshes and swamps.	Meadows, drier areas of swamps, marsh margins. 90-335 m.	None
<i>Carex lenticularis</i> var. <i>limnophila</i>	lagoon sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G5T5	S1	2B.2	June-August	Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, north coast coniferous forest.	Lakeshores, beaches. Often in gravelly substrates. 0-6 m.	None
<i>Carex livida</i>	livid sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G5	SH	2A	June	Bogs and fens.	Historically known from a sphagnum bog in California.	None
<i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	Lyngbye's sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2	April-August	Marsh & swamp (brackish or freshwater).	0-200 m.	Moderate
<i>Carex saliniformis</i>	deceiving sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	June	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, marshes and swamps (coastal salt).	Mesic sites. 2-230 m.	Low
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>viridula</i>	green yellow sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G5T5	S2	2B.3	July-Sept.	Bogs, fens, marshes and swamps (freshwater), No. coast conifer forest.	Mesic sites. 0-1705 m.	None



Table 1
Regionally Occurring Special-status Plant Species Scoping List CNDDb, RareFind5, CNPS, IPaC (March 30, 2022)
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project
Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	johnny-nip	Orobanchaceae	None	None	G4T5	S4	4.2	Mar-August	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, marshes, swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool margins.	0-435 m.	Low
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	April-August	Marshes and swamps.	Coastal saltmarsh with <i>Spartina</i> , <i>Distichlis</i> , <i>Salicornia</i> , <i>Jaumea</i> . 0-20 m.	Low
<i>Castilleja latifolia</i>	Monterey Coast paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland (openings).	Sand dunes, coastal strand and sandy bluffs. 0-185 m.	Low
<i>Castilleja litoralis</i>	Oregon coast paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	None	None	G3	S3	2B.2	June	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	Sandy sites. 5-255 m.	Low
<i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	April-August	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, closed-cone conifer forest, coastal dunes.	Often on sea bluffs or cliffs in coastal bluff scrub or prairie. 3-70 m.	Low
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	glory brush	Rhamnaceae	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	March-August	Chaparral.	30-610 m	None
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>gloriosus</i>	Point Reyes ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	March-May	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub.	Usually on bluffs along the coast in sandy soils, but also known from more inland sites. 5-520 m.	Moderate
<i>Chorizanthe howellii</i>	Howell's spineflower	Polygonaceae	E	T	G1	S1	1B.2	May-July	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	Sand dunes, sandy slopes, and sandy areas in coastal prairie.	None



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
										0-20 m.	
<i>Chrysosplenium glechomifolium</i>	Pacific golden saxifrage	Saxifragaceae	None	None	G5	S3	4.3	Feb.- June	North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest	Streambanks, sometimes seeps, sometimes roadsides. 10-220 m.	None
<i>Clarkia amoena</i> ssp. <i>whitneyi</i>	Whitney's farewell-to-spring	Onagraceae	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	June-August	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	10-100 m.	Low
<i>Collinsia corymbosa</i>	round-headed Chinese-houses	Plantaginaceae	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	April-June	Coastal Dunes	Coastal dunes from 10-30 m	Low
<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Oregon goldthread	Ranunculaceae	None	None	G4	S3	4.2	March-May	North coast conifer forest, meadows and seeps.	Mesic sites such as moist streambanks. 0-1,000 m.	None
<i>Cornus canadensis</i> (incl. <i>Cornus unalascensis</i>)	bunchberry	Cornaceae	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	May-July	North coast coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps.	90-1,920 m.	Low
<i>Cuscuta pacifica</i> var. <i>papillata</i>	Mendocino dodder	Convolvulaceae	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	July-Oct.	Coastal dunes.	Interdune depressions. Annual parasitic vine observed on Gnaphalium, Silene and Lupinus. 0-50 m.	Low
<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>	California pitcher plant	Sarraceniaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	April-July	Bogs and fens, meadows, and seeps.	On ultramafic soils.	None
<i>Erigeron supplex</i>	supple daisy	Asteraceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	May-July	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie.	Usually in grassy sites. 5-185 m.	Moderate
<i>Erysimum concinnum</i>	bluff wallflower	Brassicaceae	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2	Feb-July	Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie.	More or less a coastal generalist within coastal habitat types. 3-60 m.	Low
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i>	Menzies' wallflower	Brassicaceae	E	E	G1	S1	1B.1	March-Sept.	Coastal dunes.	Localized on dunes and coastal strand. 0-35 m.	Low
<i>Fritillaria roderickii</i>	Roderick's fritillary	Liliaceae	None	E	G1Q	S1	1B.1	March-May	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland.	Grassy slopes, mesas. 15-610 m.	Moderate



Table 1
Regionally Occurring Special-status Plant Species Scoping List CNDDb, RareFind5, CNPS, IPaC (March 30, 2022)
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project
Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Pacific gilia	Polemoniaceae	None	None	G5T3	S2	1B.2	April-August	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, valley & foothill grassland.	5-1,345 m.	Moderate
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i>	dark-eyed gilia	Polemoniaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	April-July	Coastal dunes.	1-60 m.	Low
<i>Glehnia littoralis</i> ssp. <i>leiocarpa</i>	American glehnia	Apiaceae	None	None	G5T5	S3	4.2	May-August	Coastal Dunes	0-20 m.	Low
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	hayfield tarplant	Asteraceae	None	None	G5T1-T2	S1S2	1B.2	April-Nov.	Valley and foothill grassland.	Grassy valleys and hills, often in fallow fields; sometimes along roadsides. 20-560 m.	Moderate
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>tracyi</i>	Tracy's tarplant	Asteraceae	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	May-Oct.	Coastal prairie, No. coast & lower montane conifer forests.	Openings; sometimes on serpentine. 120-1,200 m.	Low
<i>Hesper-evax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	Asteraceae	None	None	G4T3	S2	1B.2	March-June	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	Sandy bluffs and flats. 0-215 m.	High
<i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i>	pygmy cypress	Cupressaceae	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Conifer	Closed-cone coniferous forest.	On podzol-like blacklock soil in pygmy cypress forest community. 30-430 m.	Low
<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	Point Reyes horkelia	Rosaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	May-Sept.	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	Sandy flats and dunes near coast; in grassland or scrub plant communities. 2-775 m.	Low
<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>	harlequin lotus	Fabaceae	None	None	G4	S3	4.2	March-July	Broadleaf upland forest, coast bluff scrub, coast prairie, coast scrub, closed-cone conifer forest, meadow, seep, marsh & swamp, N. coast	Wetlands and roadsides. 0-700 m.	Low



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Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
									conifer forest, valley & foothill grassland.		
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	coast iris	Iridaceae	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	March-May	Coastal prairie, lower montane conifer forest, meadows & seeps.	Mesic sites, heavy soils. 0-600 m.	Low
<i>Juncus supiniformis</i>	hair-leaved rush	Juncaceae	None	None	G5	S1	2B.2	April-May	Marshes and swamps, bogs and fens.	20-100 m.	None
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	Burke's goldfields	Asteraceae	E	E	G1	S1	1B.1	April-June	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps.	Most often in vernal pools and swales. 15-600 m.	Low
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	E	None	G1	S1	1B.1	March-June	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland.	Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 1-450 m.	Low
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's goldfields	Asteraceae	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.2	April-Oct.	Closed-cone conifer forest, coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, marshes & swamps.	Openings. 60-520 m.	Low
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	perennial goldfields	Asteraceae	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Jan.-Nov.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	5-185 m.	Low
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	marsh pea	Fabaceae	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	March-August	Bogs & fens, lower montane conifer forest, marsh & swamp, N. coast conifer forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	Moist coastal areas. 2-140 m.	Low
<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i>	broad-lobed leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	April-June	Broadleaf upland forest, cismontane woodland.	170-1,500 meters	Low
<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	coast lily	Liliaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	May-August	Closed-cone conifer forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub,	Historically in sandy soil, often on raised hummocks or bogs;	Low



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Regionally Occurring Special-status Plant Species Scoping List CNDDb, RareFind5, CNPS, IPaC (March 30, 2022)
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project
Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
									broadleaf upland forest, N. coast conifer forest, marshes and swamps.	today mostly in roadside ditches. 4-475 m.	
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	Liliaceae	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	April-August	Chaparral, low & upper montane conifer forest, broad-leaf upland forest, No. coast conifer forest.	Sometimes on serpentine. 30-1,910 m.	Low
<i>Listera cordata</i>	heart-leaved twayblade	Orchidaceae	None	None	G5	S4	4.2	Feb.-July	Lower montane conifer forest, north coast conifer forest.	Bogs and fens, 5-1,370 m.	None
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running-pine	Lycopodiaceae	None	None	G5	S3	4.1	June-Sept.	Lower montane conifer forest, north coast conifer forest, marsh & swamp.	Forest understory, edges, openings, roadsides; mesic sites with partial shade and light. 45-1,225 m.	None
<i>Microseris borealis</i>	northern microseris	Asteraceae	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1	June-Sept	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest.	45-1,070 m.	None
<i>Mitellastrum caulescens</i>	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	Saxifragaceae	None	None	G5	S4	4.2	March-Oct.	Broadleaf upland forest, lower montane conifer forest, meadow & seep, No. coast conifer forest.	Mesic sites. 5-1,700 m.	Low
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i>	Wolf's evening-primrose	Onagraceae	None	None	G2	S1	1B.1	May-Oct.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, low montane conifer forest.	Sandy substrates; usually mesic sites. 0-125 m.	Moderate
<i>Packera bolanderi</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>	seacoast ragwort	Asteraceae	None	None	G4T4	S2S3	2B.2	Jan.-August	Coastal scrub, north coast conifer forest.	Often along roadsides. 30-915 m.	Moderate



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Regionally Occurring Special-status Plant Species Scoping List CNDDb, RareFind5, CNPS, IPaC (March 30, 2022)
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project
Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Phacelia insularis</i> var. <i>continentis</i>	North Coast phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	March-May	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes.	Open maritime bluffs, sandy soil, sometimes rocky habitats. 0-155 m.	Low
<i>Pinus contorta</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i>	Bolander's beach pine	Pinaceae	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Conifer	Closed-cone coniferous forest.	Podzol-like soils with Mendocino cypress and bishop pine; within pygmy cypress forest. 75-250 m.	Moderate
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	Orchidaceae	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	May-Sept.	No. Coast and lower montane conifer forest, broadleaf upland forest.	Sometimes serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, muskeg. 45-1,615 m.	Low
<i>Pityopus californicus</i>	California pinefoot	Ericaceae	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.2	March-August	Broadleaf upland forest, upper montane and, No. coast conifer forest, low montane conifer forest.	Deep shade with few understory species, often under layer of duff, in rocky to clay loam soil. 15-2,225 m.	None
<i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	nodding semaphore grass	Poaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	March-August	Meadow & seep, low montane conifer forest, N. coast conifer forest, riparian forest.	Mesic sites along streams, grassy flats in shaded redwood groves. 0-1,600 m.	Low
<i>Puccinellia pumila</i>	dwarf alkali grass	Poaceae	None	None	G4?	SH	2B.2	July	Marshes and swamps.	Mineral spring meadows and coastal salt marshes. 1-10 m.	Low
<i>Ramalina thrausta</i>	angel's hair lichen	Ramalinaceae	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1	Lichen	North coast coniferous forest.	On dead twigs and other lichens. 75-430 m.	Low
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	white beaked-rush	Cyperaceae	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	June-August	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps.	Freshwater marshes and sphagnum bogs. 60-1,875 m.	None
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i>	round-headed beaked-rush	Cyperaceae	None	None	G4	S1	2B.1	July-August	Marshes and swamps	Freshwater marsh. 45-30 m.	None
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	great burnet	Rosaceae	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	July-Oct.	Broadleaf upland forest, marshes and swamps, north coast	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps. Rocky serpentine seepage	Low



Table 1
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Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
									coniferous forest, riparian forest.	areas and along stream 5-1,400 m.	
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	March-August	Broadleaf upland forest, coast prairie, coast scrub, No. coast conifer forest, riparian.	Woodlands and clearings near coast; often in disturbed areas. 0-730 m.	Moderate
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	Malvaceae	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	May-June	Broadleaved upland forest, coastal prairie.	15-85 m.	Moderate
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> var. <i>trifoliata</i>	trifoliate laceflower	Saxifragaceae	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	3.2	June-August	Lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest.	Forest edge; moist shady banks. 170-1,500 m.	None
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	two-fork clover	Fabaceae	E	None	G1	S1	1B.1	April-June	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub.	Sometimes on serpentine soil, open sunny sites, swales. Most recently cited on roadside and eroding cliff face. 5-310 m.	Low
<i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i>	Monterey clover	Fabaceae	E	E	G1	S1	1B.1	April-June	Closed-cone coniferous forest.	Openings, burned areas, and roadsides. Sandy soils. 60-210 m.	Low
<i>Triquetrella californica</i>	coastal triquetrella	Pottiaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Moss	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	Grows within 30m from the coast in coastal scrub, grasslands and in open gravels on roadsides, hillsides, rocky slopes, and fields. On gravel or thin soil over outcrops. 10-100 m.	None
<i>Usnea longissima</i>	Methuselah's beard lichen	Parmeliaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Lichen	North coast coniferous forest, broadleaf upland forest.	In the "redwood zone" on branches of a variety of trees, incl. big leaf	None



Table 1
Regionally Occurring Special-status Plant Species Scoping List CNDDDB, RareFind5, CNPS, IPaC (March 30, 2022)
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project
Fort Bragg and Surrounding 7.5-min Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
										maple, oaks, ash, Douglas-fir, and bay. 45-1,465 m in California.	
<i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i>	fringed false-hellebore	Melanthiaceae	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	July-Sept.	Coastal scrub, north coast conifer forest, bogs and fens, meadows, and seeps.	Marine terrace deposits; mesic sites. 3-300 m.	Low
<i>Viola palustris</i>	alpine marsh violet	Violaceae	None	None	G5	S1S2	2B.2	March-August	Coastal scrub, bogs, and fens.	Swampy, shrubby places in coastal scrub or coastal bogs. 0-150 m.	None

1. Species indicator status as assigned by Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

C: candidate	FP: fully protected
CT: candidate threatened	PT: proposed threatened
D: delisted	SSC: species of special concern
DPS: distinct population segment	T: threatened
E: endangered	WL: watch list
ESU: evolutionarily significant unit	

2. Species Heritage rank as assigned by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

G1/S1: critically imperiled
G2/S2: imperiled
G3/S3: vulnerable
G4/S4: apparently secure
G5/S5: secure



Table 2
Botanical Species Observed 3/31/2022
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Native?
Trees			
<i>Abies grandis</i>	grand fir	Pinaceae	Y ^a
Shrubs			
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	milk flower cotoneaster	Asteraceae	I ^b
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	Rosaceae	Y ^c
<i>Salvia cistus</i>	rock rose	Cistaceae	N
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (cultivar)	purple leaf elderberry	Adoxaceae	N
Sedges and Rushes			
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> var. <i>bufonius</i>	toad rush	Juncaceae	Y
Grasses			
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping buttercup	Poaceae	I
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	meadow foxtail	Poaceae	I
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	Poaceae	I
<i>Avena barbata</i>	wild oat	Poaceae	I
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome	Poaceae	I
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess	Poaceae	I
<i>Bromus sitchensis</i> var. <i>carinatus</i>	California brome	Poaceae	Y
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	six weeks grass	Poaceae	I
<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>pruinosa</i>	red fescue	Poaceae	Y
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	velvet grass	Poaceae	I
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual bluegrass	Poaceae	N
Herbs			
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	white flowered onion	Alliaceae	N
<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i>	cape daisy	Asteraceae	I
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	English daisy	Asteraceae	N
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	bittercress	Brassicaceae	Y
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	Asteraceae	I
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	mouse ears	Caryophyllaceae	N
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	montebretia	Iridaceae	I
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	teasel	Dipsacaceae	I
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	whitestem filaree	Geraniaceae	N
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	Apiaceae	I
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cutleaf geranium	Geraniaceae	I
<i>Geranium molle</i>	crane's bill geranium	Geraniaceae	N
<i>Geranium parisiense</i>	wall bedstraw	Rubiaceae	N
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	hairy cat's ear	Asteraceae	I
<i>Iris douglasii</i>	Douglas iris	Iridaceae	Y
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Cultivated iris	Iridaceae	N
<i>Jaumea carnosa</i>	marsh jaumea	Asteraceae	Y
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	Malvaceae	N
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple weed	Asteraceae	Y
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	spotted burclover	Fabaceae	N

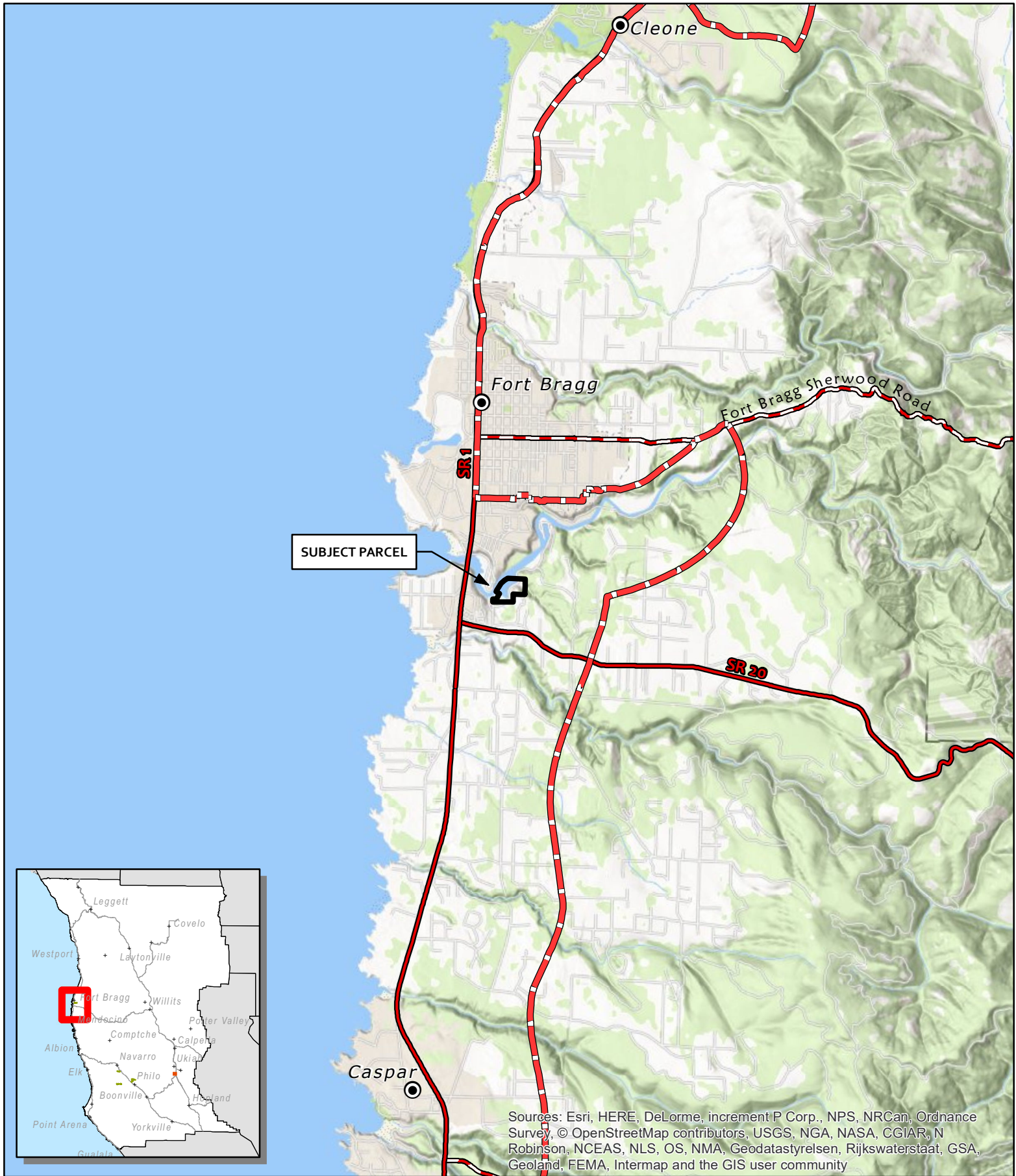


Table 2
Botanical Species Observed 3/31/2022
Noyo Harbor Fish Cleaning Station Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Native?
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medic	Fabaceae	N
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover	Fabaceae	I
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	Oxalidaceae	I
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	staghorn plantain	Plantaginaceae	N
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	Plantaginaceae	I
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Pacific seaside plantain	Plantaginaceae	Y
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> var. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	all seed	Caryophyllaceae	N
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	buttercup	Ranunculaceae	N
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep sorrel	Polygonaceae	I
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	willow dock	Polygonaceae	Y
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel	Asteraceae	N
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	blessed milk thistle	Asteraceae	I
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sow thistle	Asteraceae	N
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover	Fabaceae	N
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean clover	Fabaceae	N
<i>Triphysaria eriantha</i> ssp. <i>eriantha</i>	butter n' eggs	Orobanchaceae	Y
Woody Vines			
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	pink honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae	Y
54 Species			24% Native

a Y: Yes
b I: Invasive
c N: No





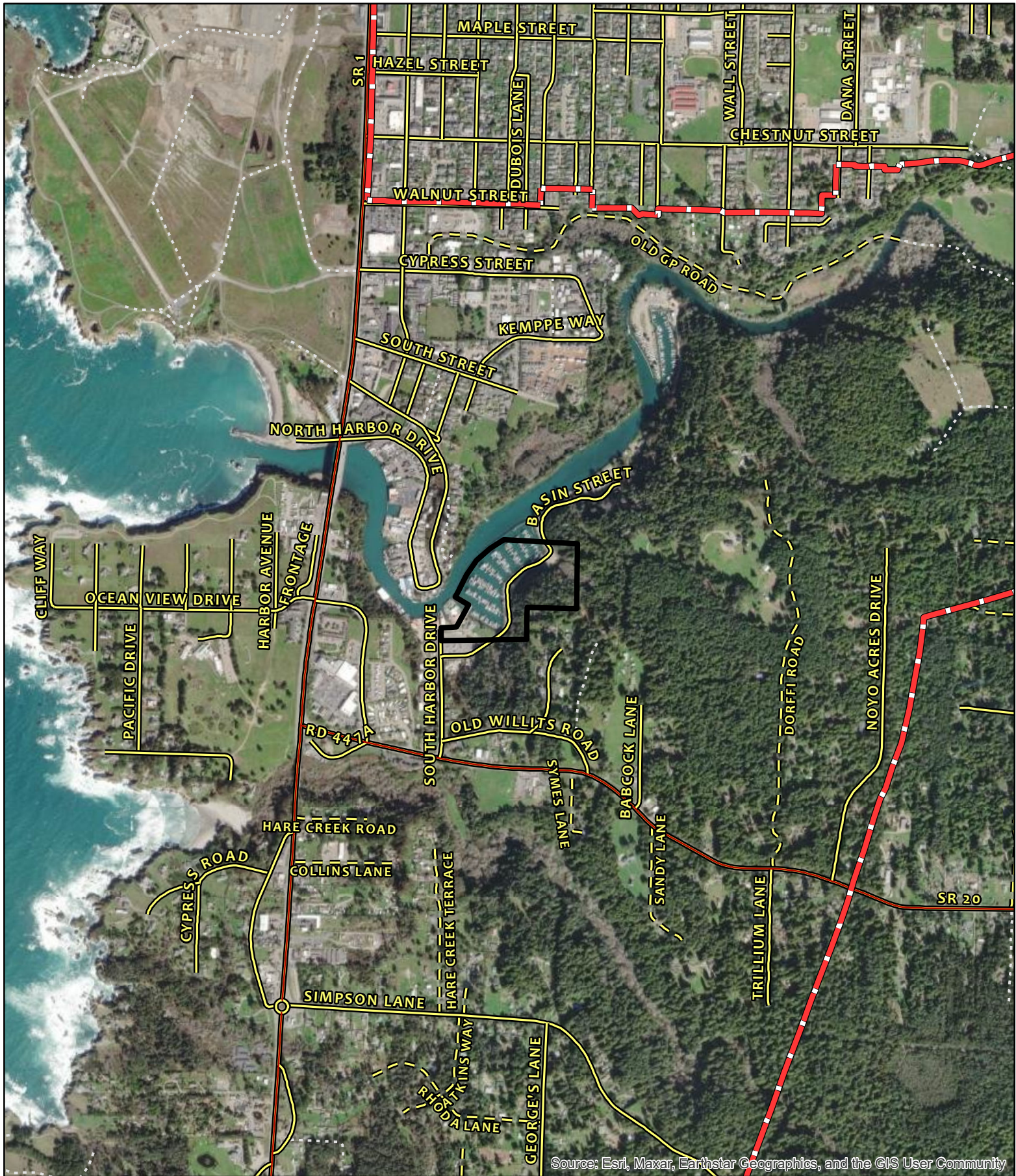
CASE: LCP 2024-0002
OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
APN: 018-240-22
APLCT: Noyo Harbor District
AGENT: Scott Perkins, SHN
ADDRESS: 32400 Basin St., Fort Bragg

Major Towns & Places
Major Roads
Coastal Zone Boundary
Highways

0 2,800 5,600 Feet
0 0.5 1 Miles
1:63,360

LOCATION

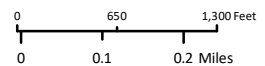
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Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

CASE: LCP 2024-0002
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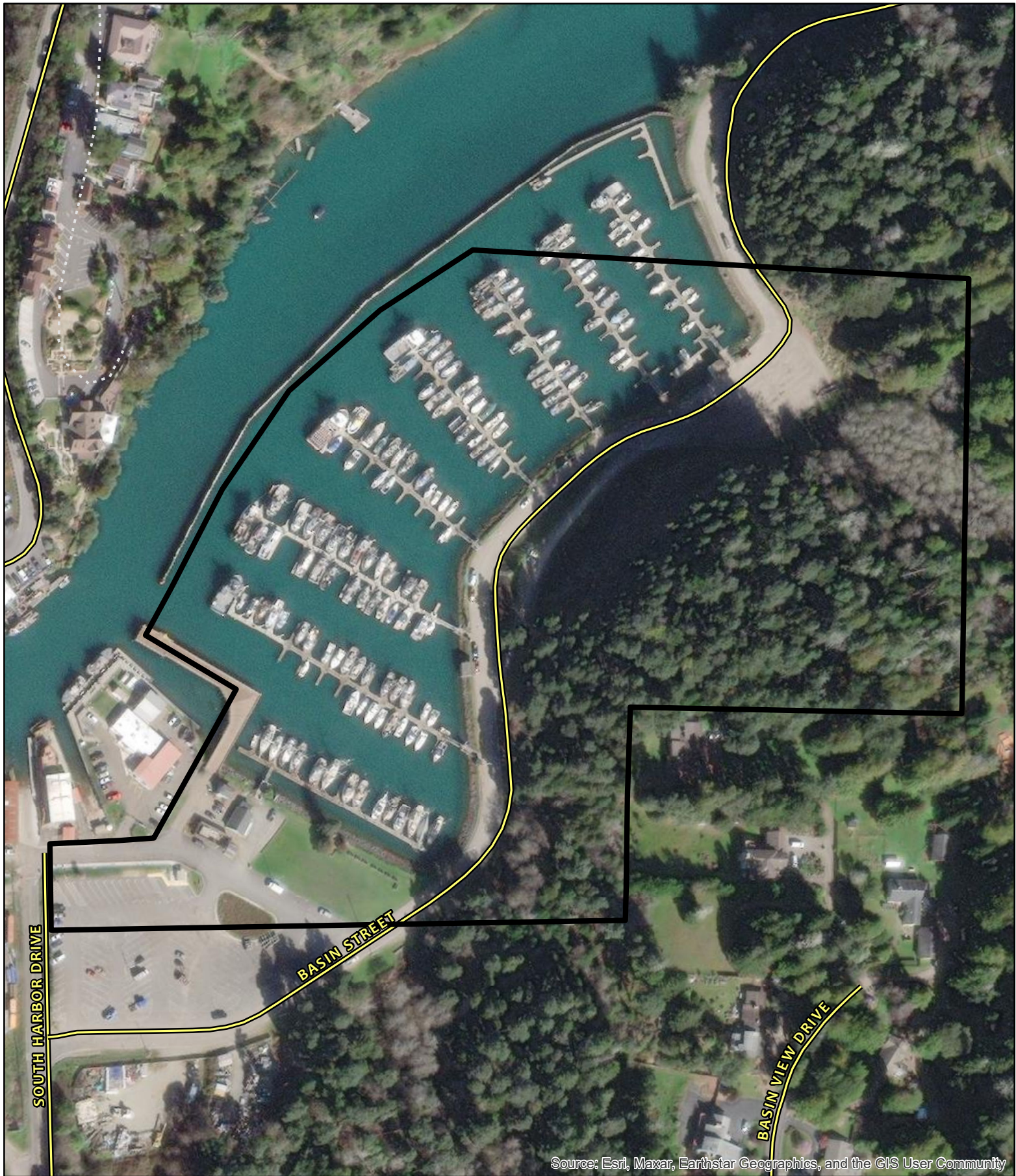
- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Highways (2017)
- Private Roads
- Driveways/Unnamed Roads
- Public Roads



1:15,000

AERIAL IMAGERY

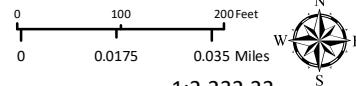
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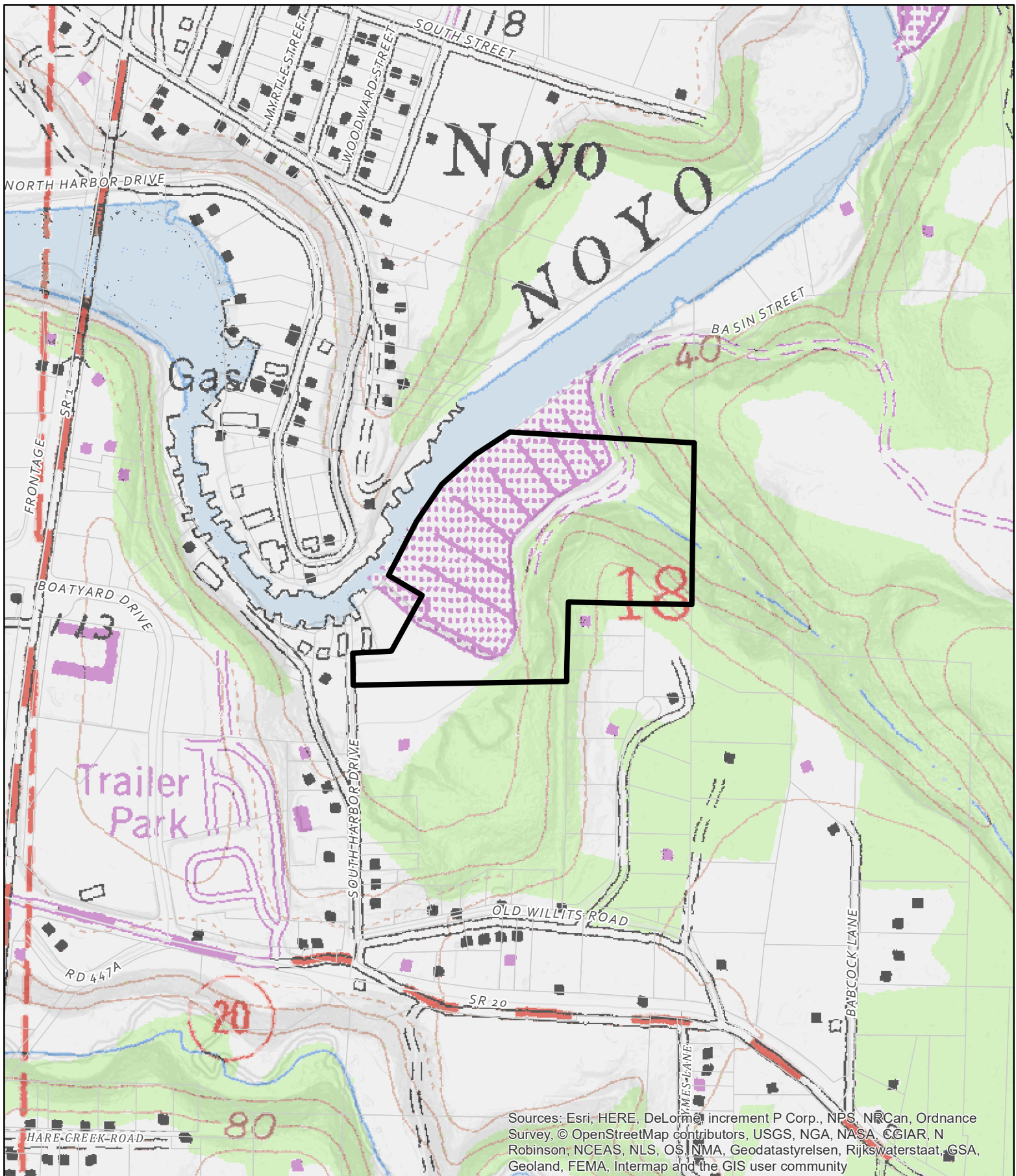
Public Roads
Driveways/Unnamed Roads



1:2,232.23

AERIAL IMAGERY

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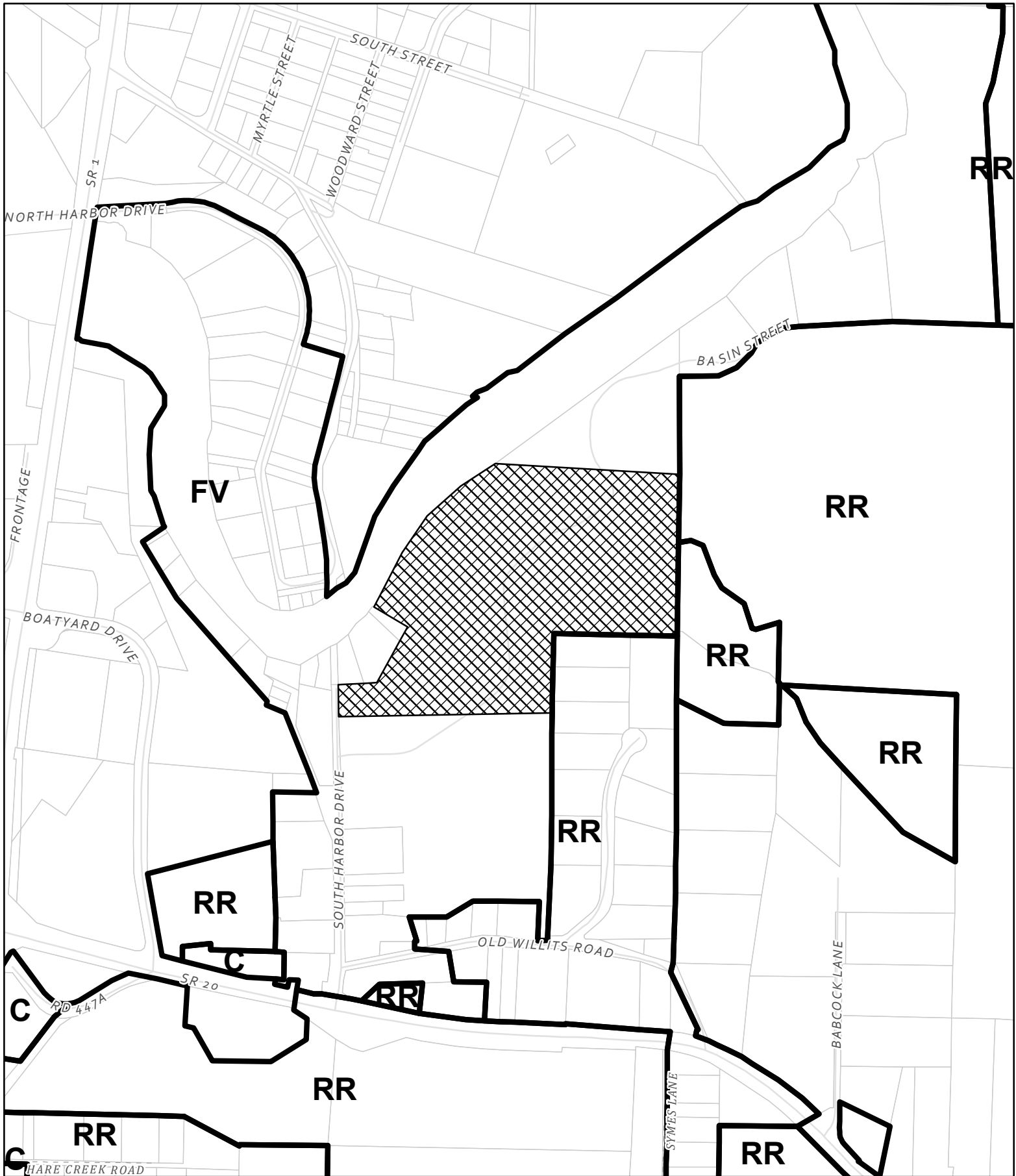


CASE: LCP 2024-0002
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— Public Roads
 - - - Private Roads
 □ Assessors Parcels

0 270 540 Feet
 0 0.05 0.1 Miles
 N
 W E
 S
 1:6,000
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 40 FEET

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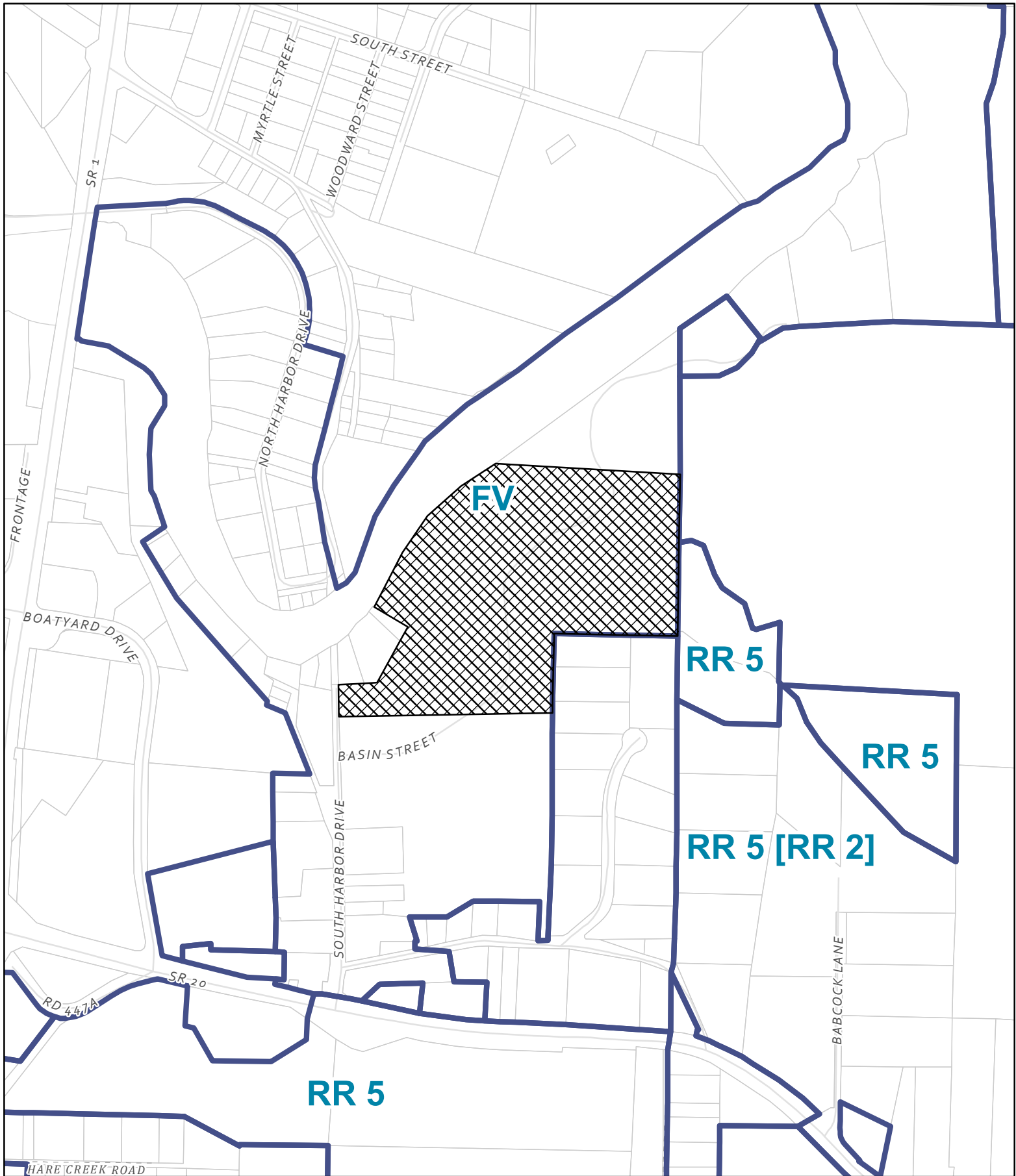
CASE: LCP 2024-0002
OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
APN: 018-240-22
APLCT: Noyo Harbor District
AGENT: Scott Perkins, SHN
ADDRESS: 32400 Basin St., Fort Bragg

Zoning Districts
 Assessors Parcels
 Public Roads
 Private Roads

0 270 540 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
1:6,000

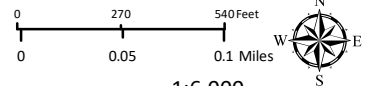
ZONING

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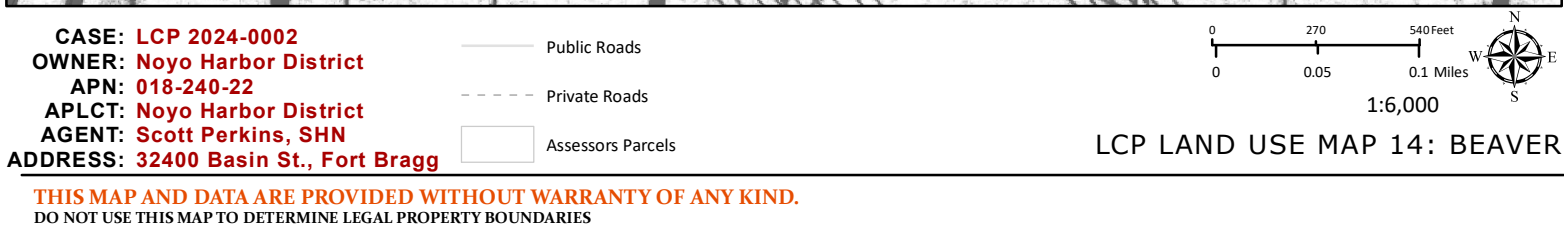
CASE: LCP 2024-0002
OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
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ADDRESS: 32400 Basin St., Fort Bragg

- Public Roads
- Private Roads
- Assessors Parcels



1:6,000
GENERAL PLAN

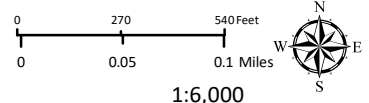
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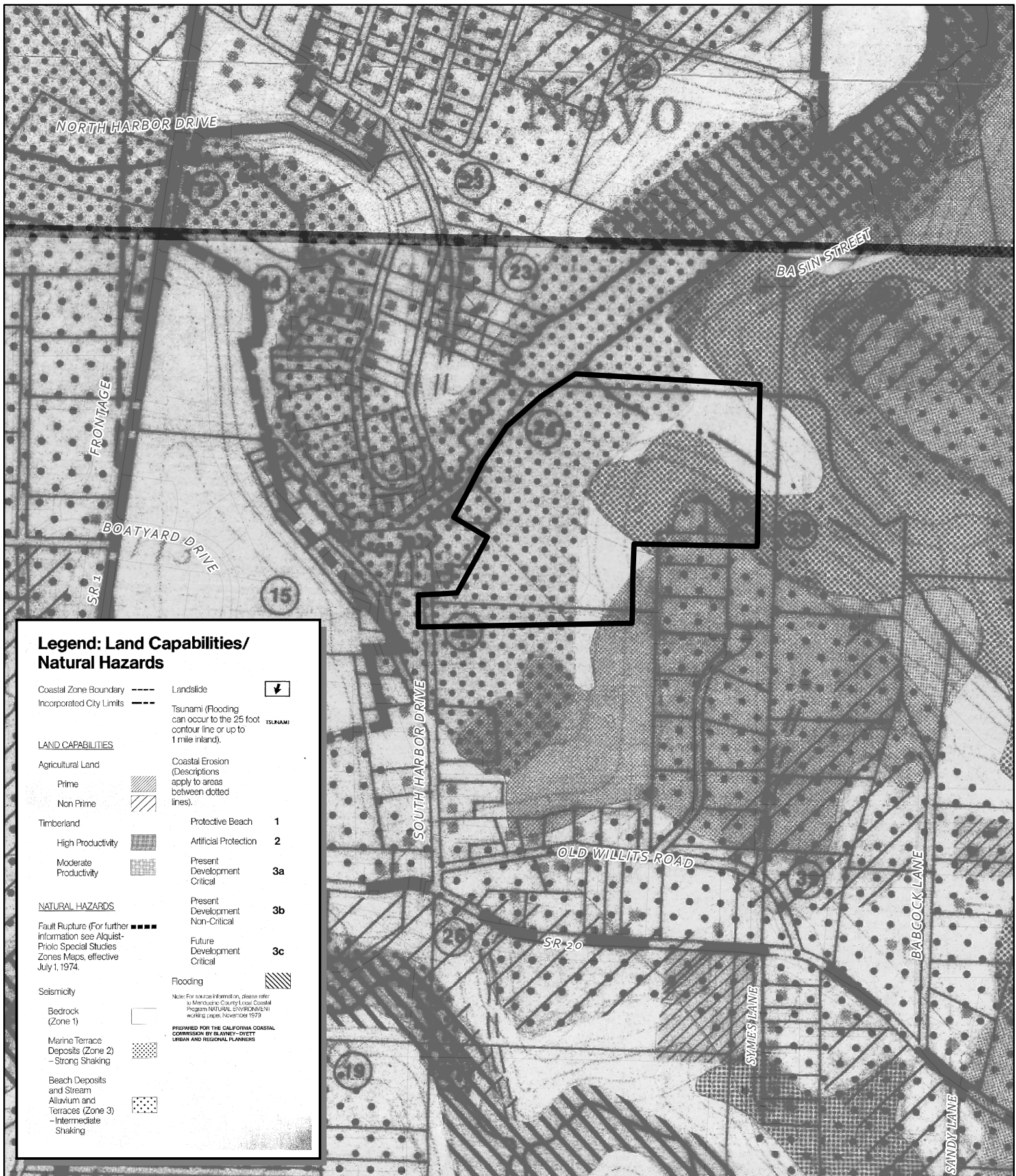
Public Roads

Private Roads

Assessors Parcels



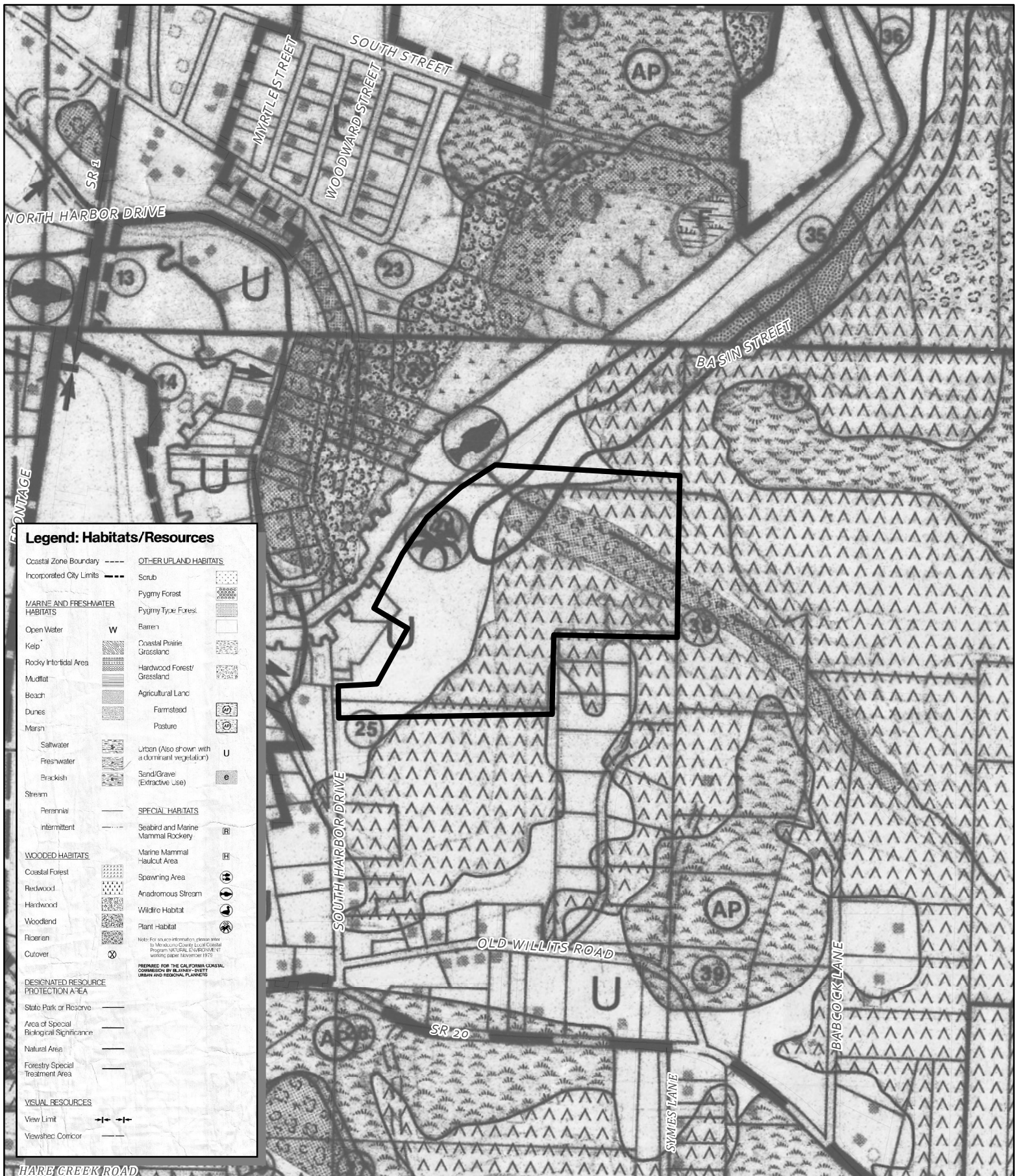
LCP LAND USE MAP 14: BEAVER



CASE: LCP 2024-0002
OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
APN: 018-240-22
APLCT: Noyo Harbor District
AGENT: Scott Perkins, SHN
ADDRESS: 32400 Basin St., Fort Bragg

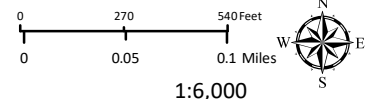
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LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS



CASE: LCP 2024-0002
OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
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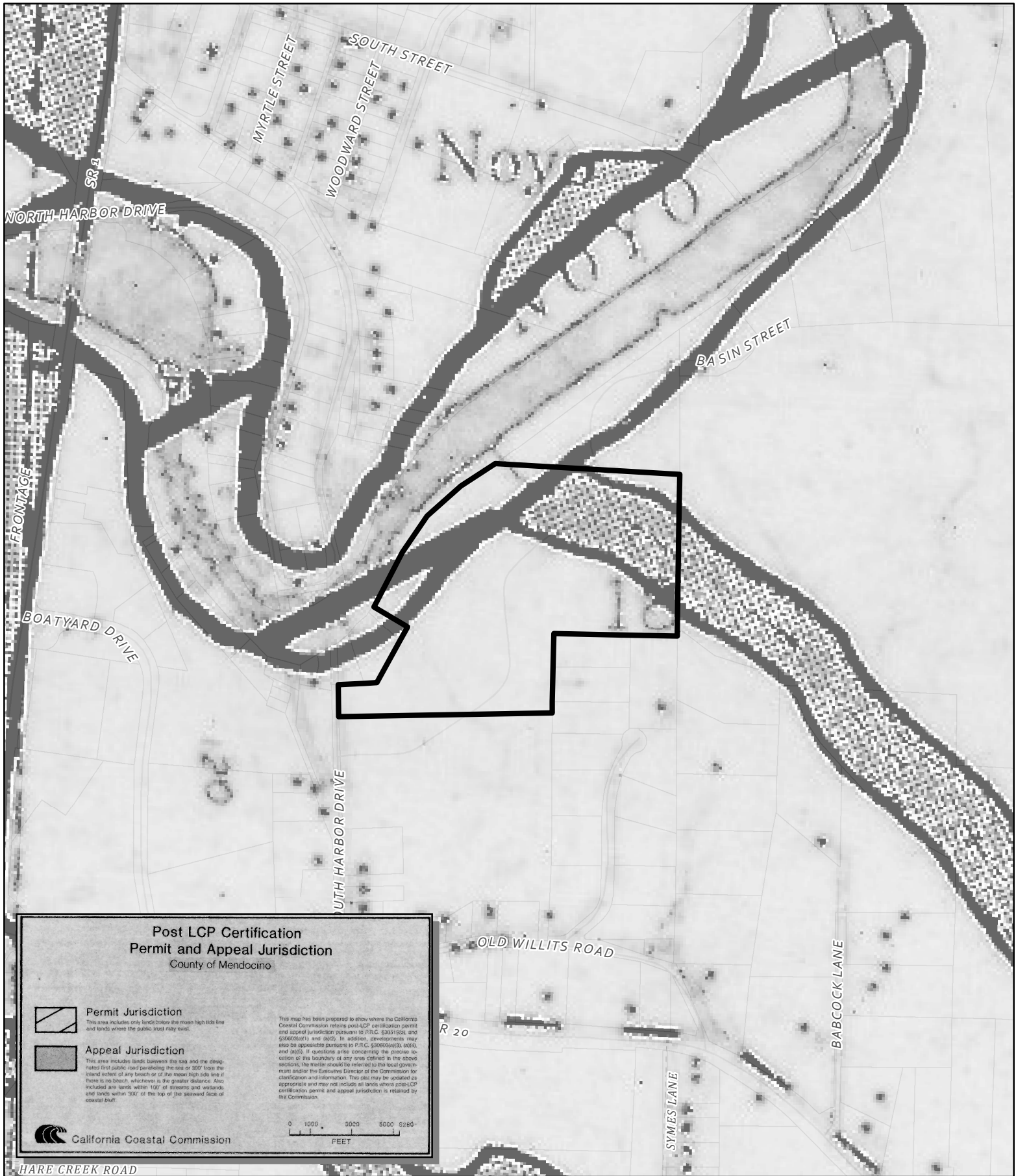
Public Roads
 Private Roads
 Assessors Parcels



1:6,000

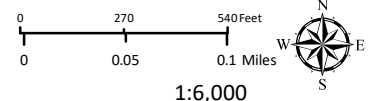
LCP HABITATS & RESOURCES

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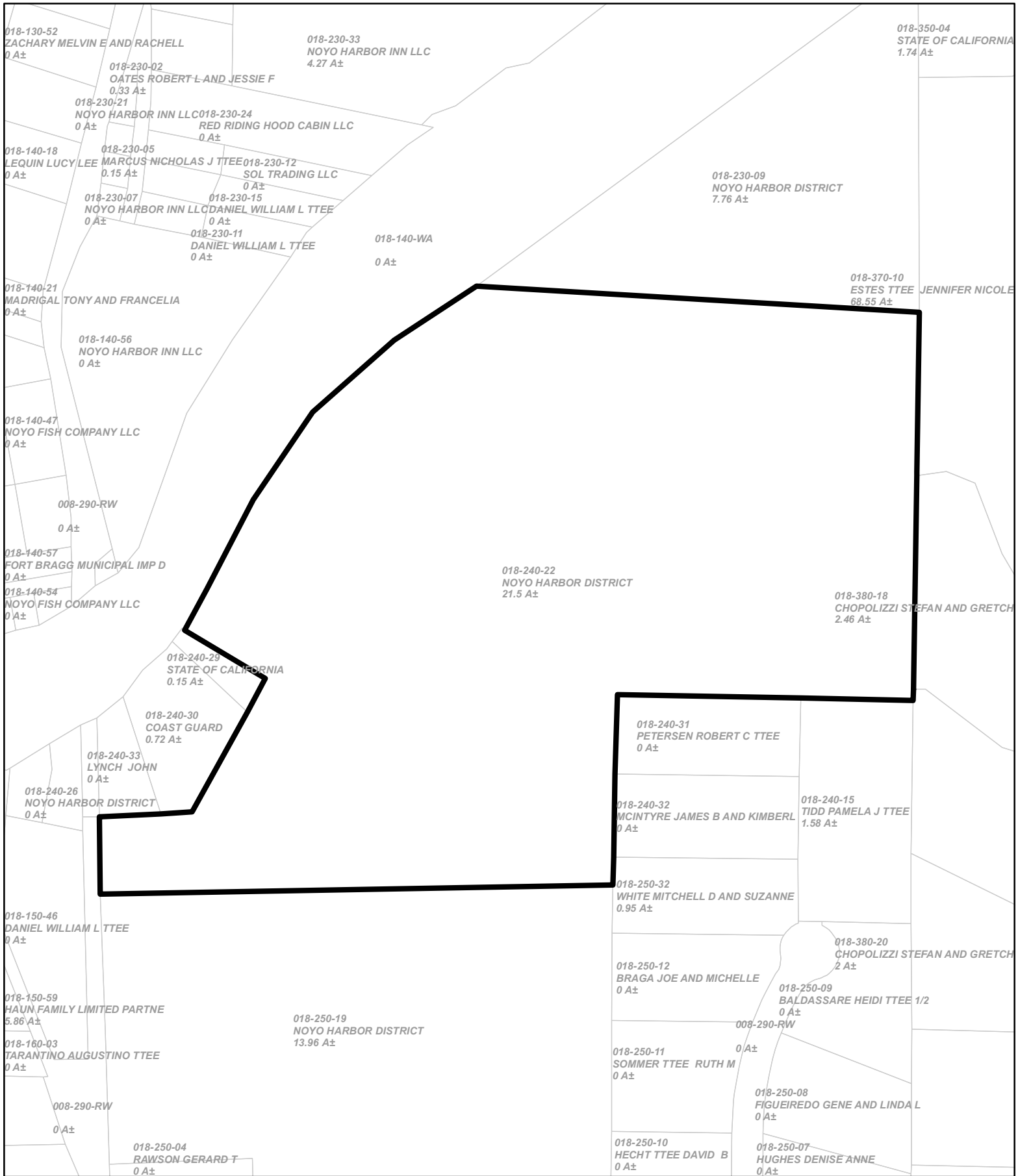
— Public Roads
 - - - Private Roads
 □ Assessors Parcels




1:6,000

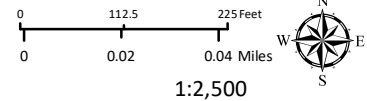
POST LCP CERTIFICATION & APPEAL JURISDICTION

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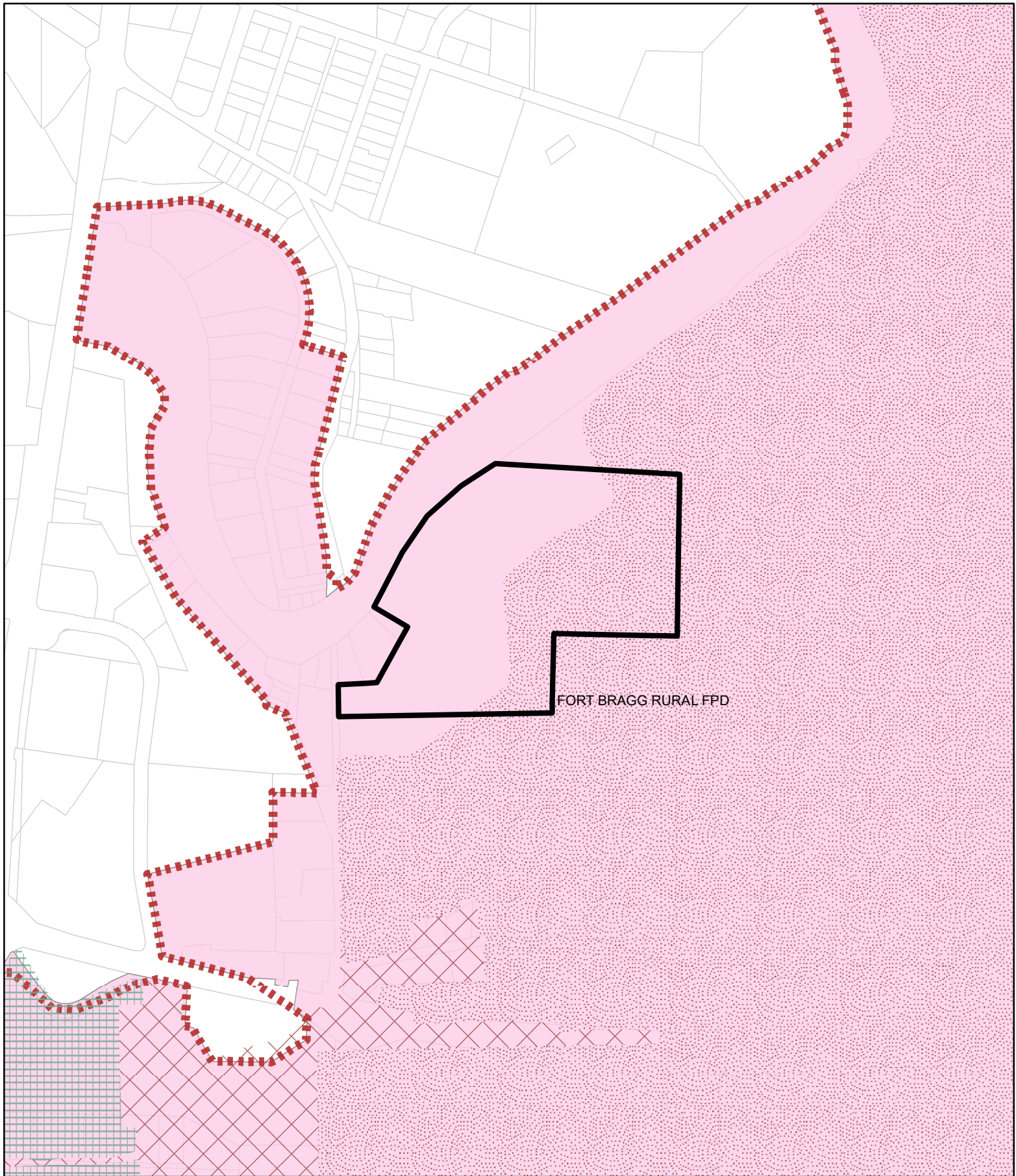
CASE: LCP 2024-0002
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 Assessors Parcels



1:2,500
ADJACENT PARCELS

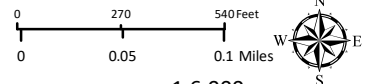
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OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
APN: 018-240-22
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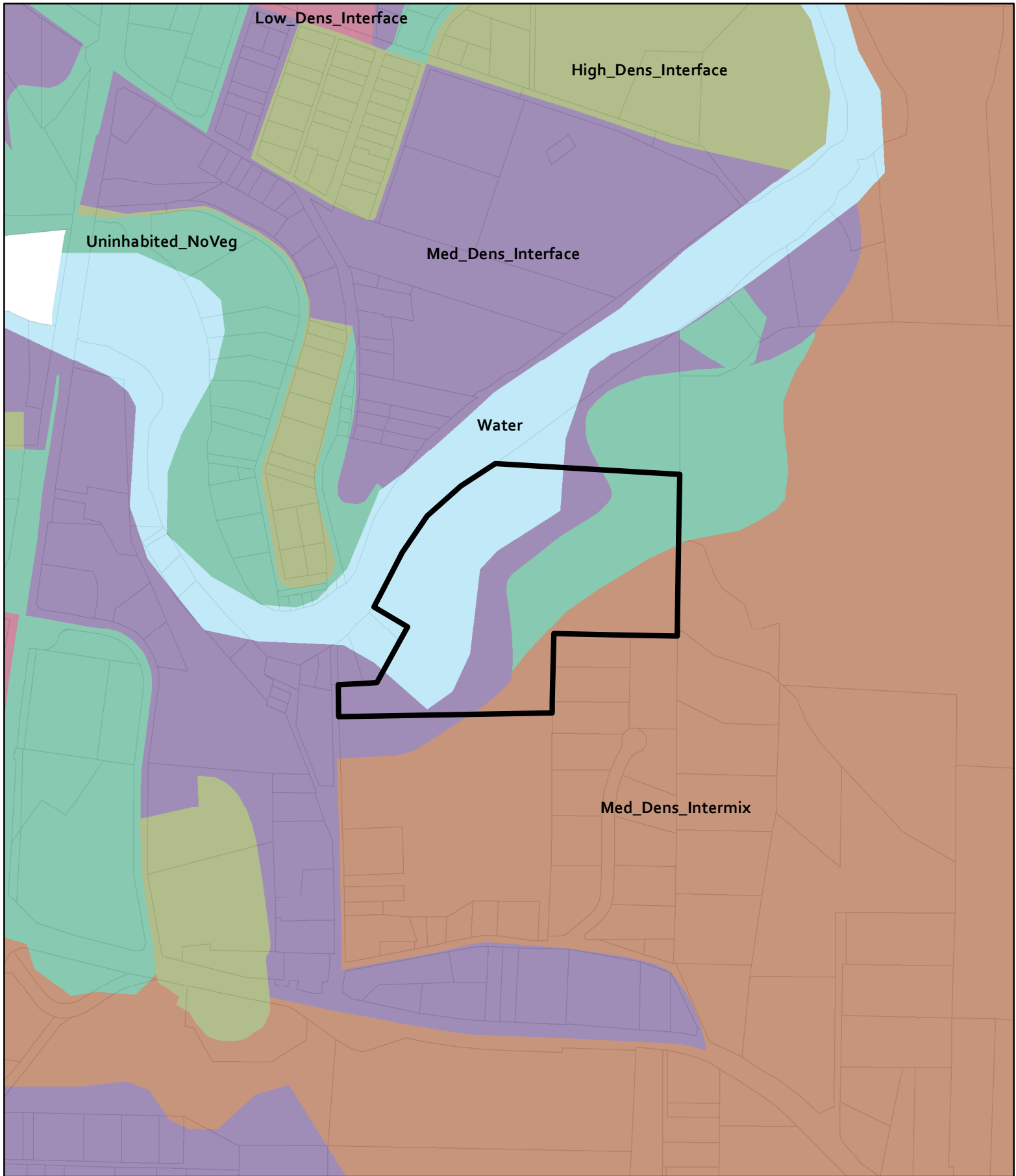
 Very High Fire Hazard
 High Fire Hazard
 Moderate Fire Hazard

 County Fire Districts
 Assessors Parcels




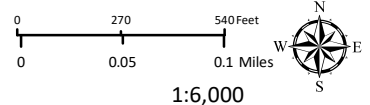
1:6,000
FIRE HAZARD ZONES & RESPONSIBILITY AREAS
STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

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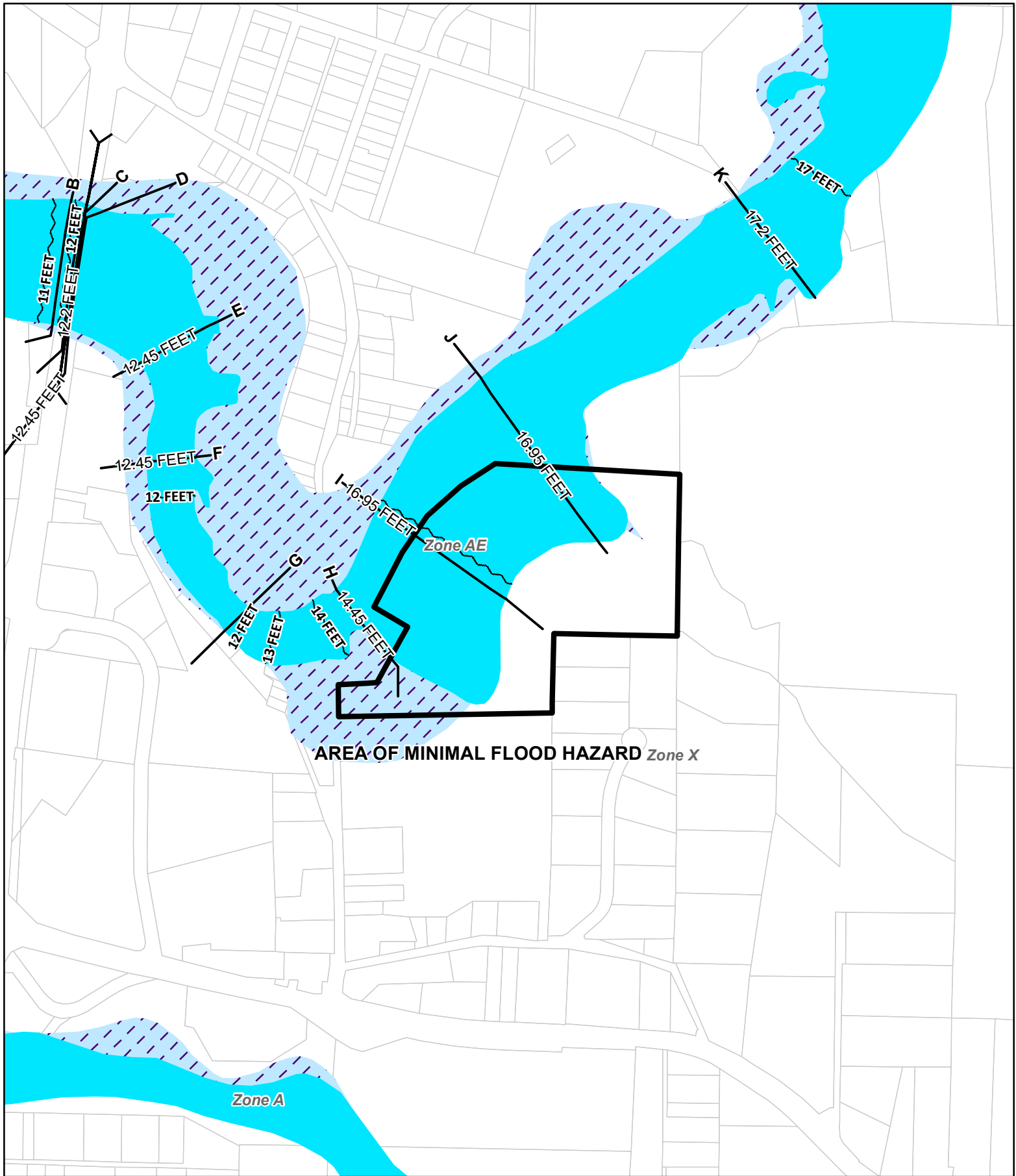
 Assessors Parcels



1:6,000

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

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ADDRESS: 32400 Basin St., Fort Bragg

— Cross-Sections

~ Base Flood Elevations

General Structures

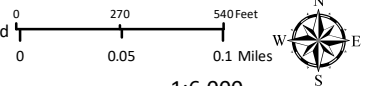
Structure Type

Bridge

1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Tsunami Inundation Zones

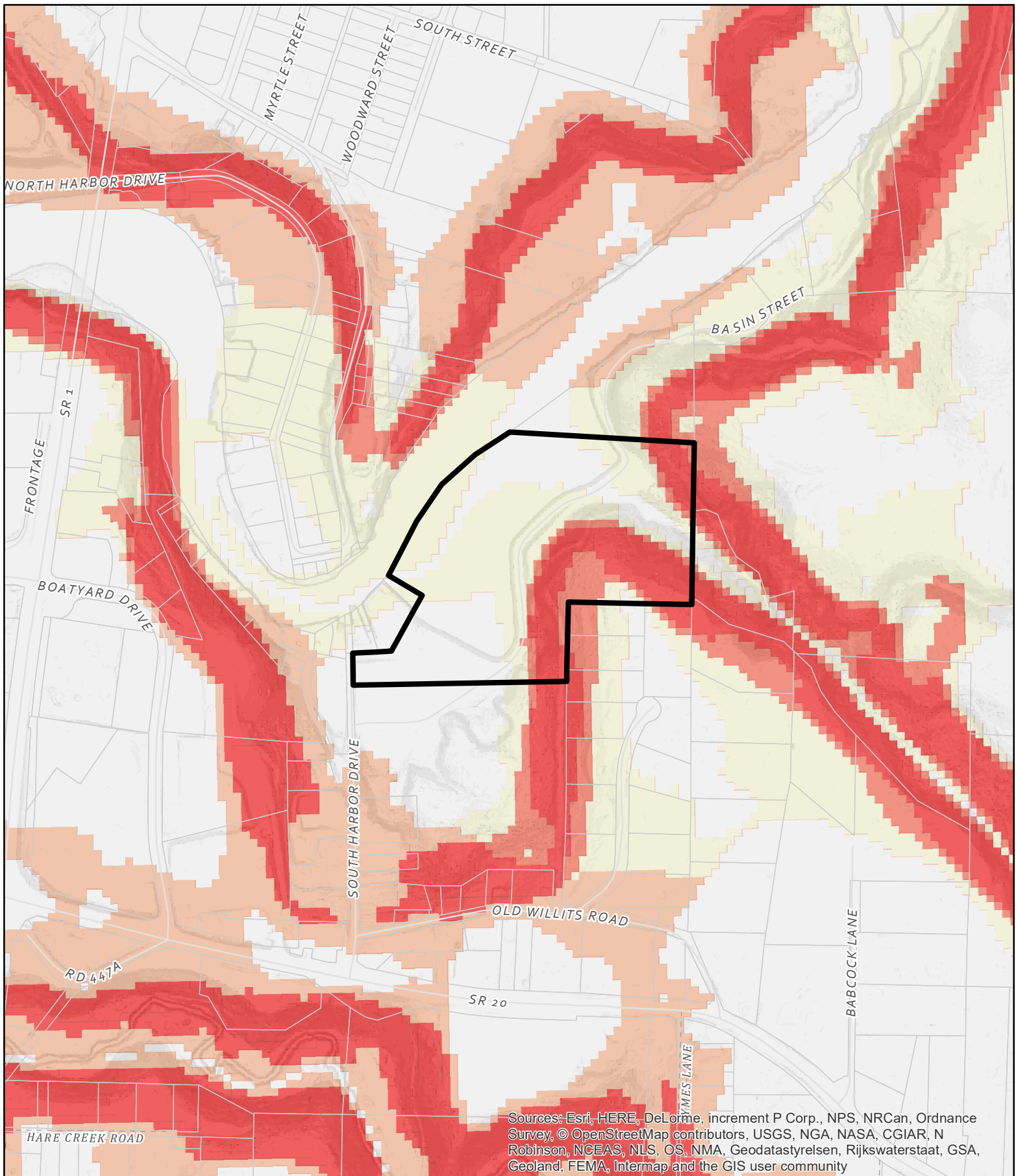
Assessors Parcels



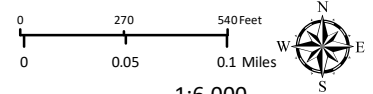
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FLOOD ZONES

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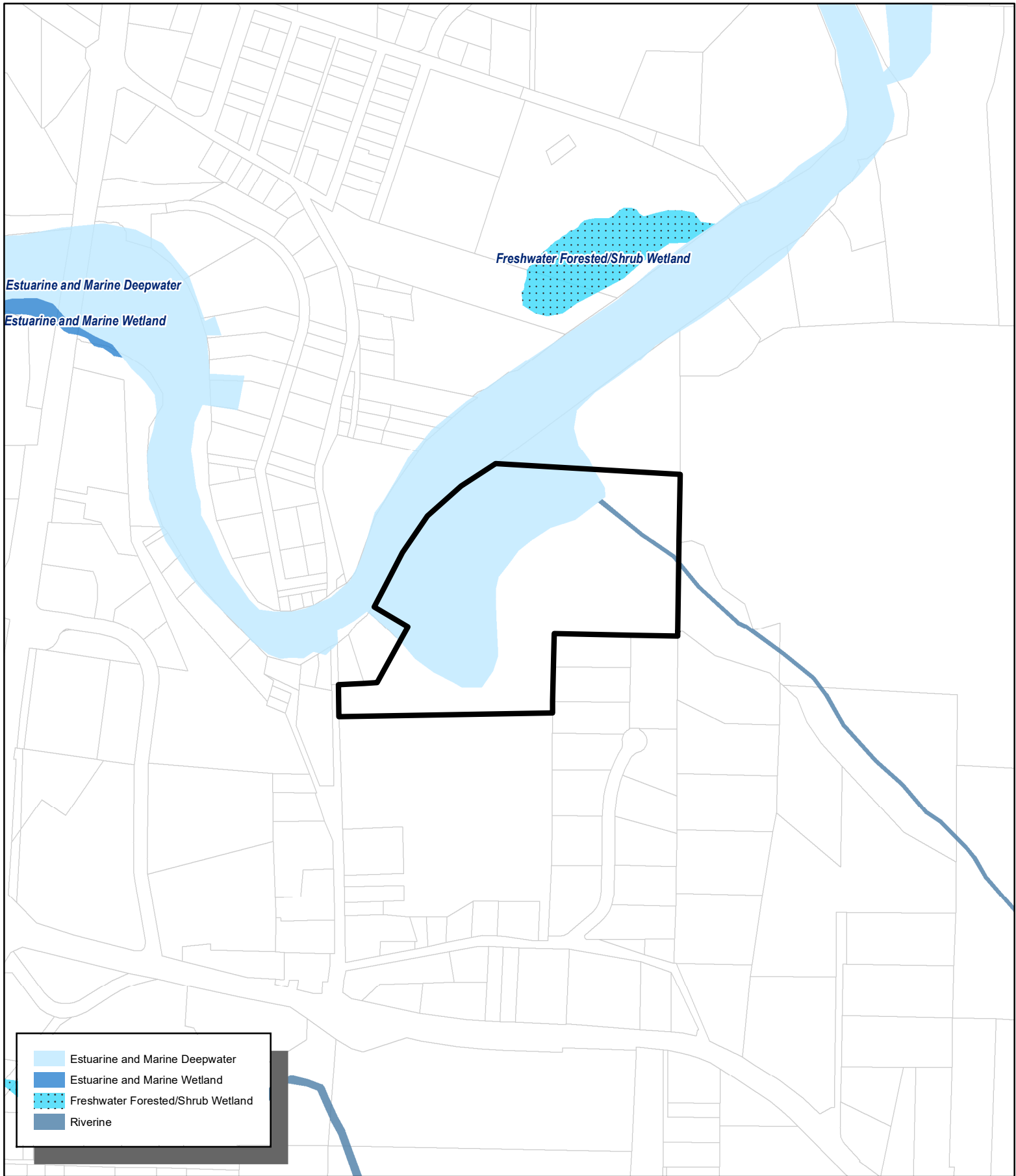


CASE: LCP 2024-0002
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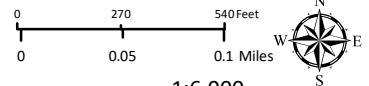
LANDSLIDE HAZARDS

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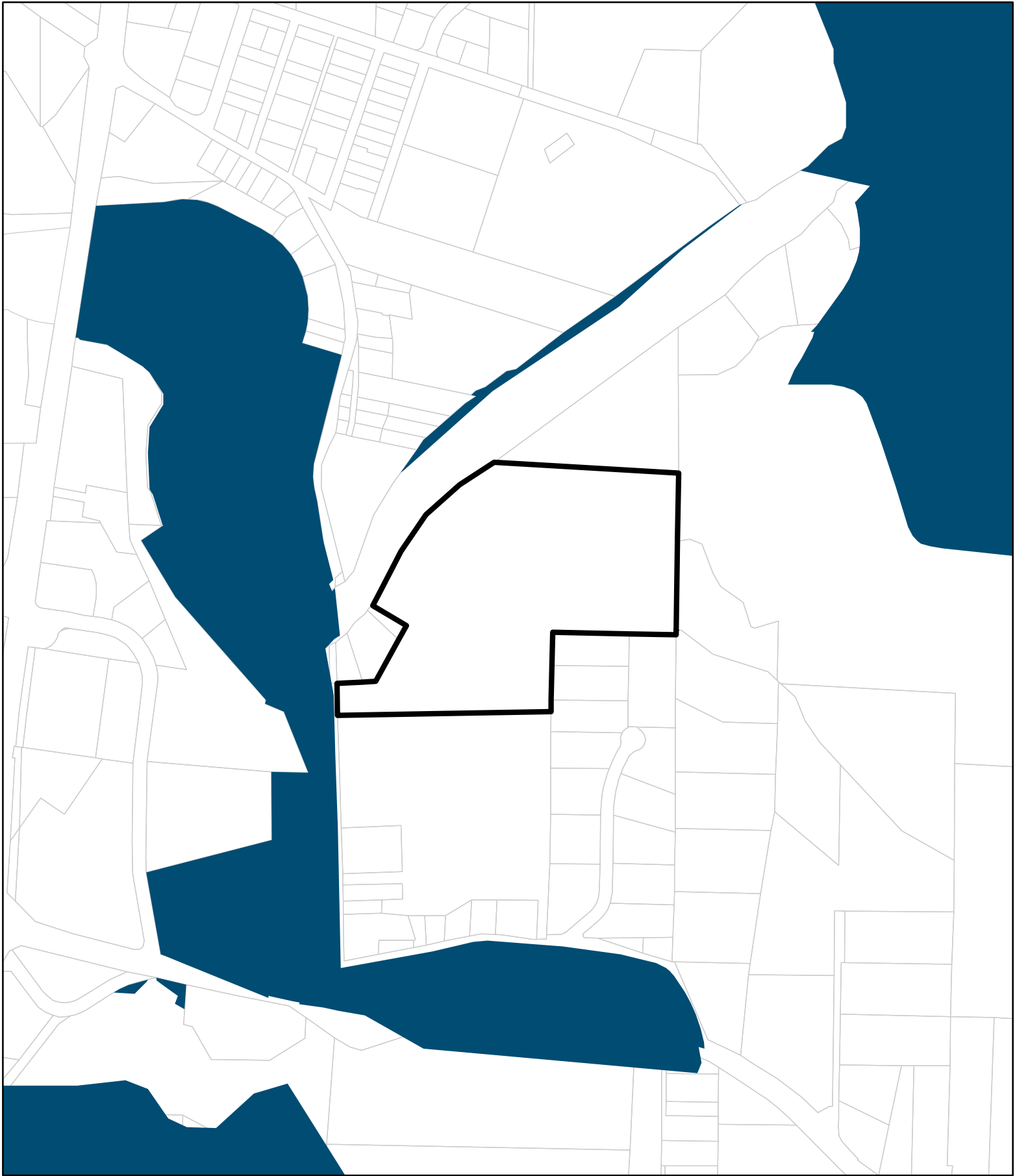
Assessors Parcels





1:6,000

WETLANDS

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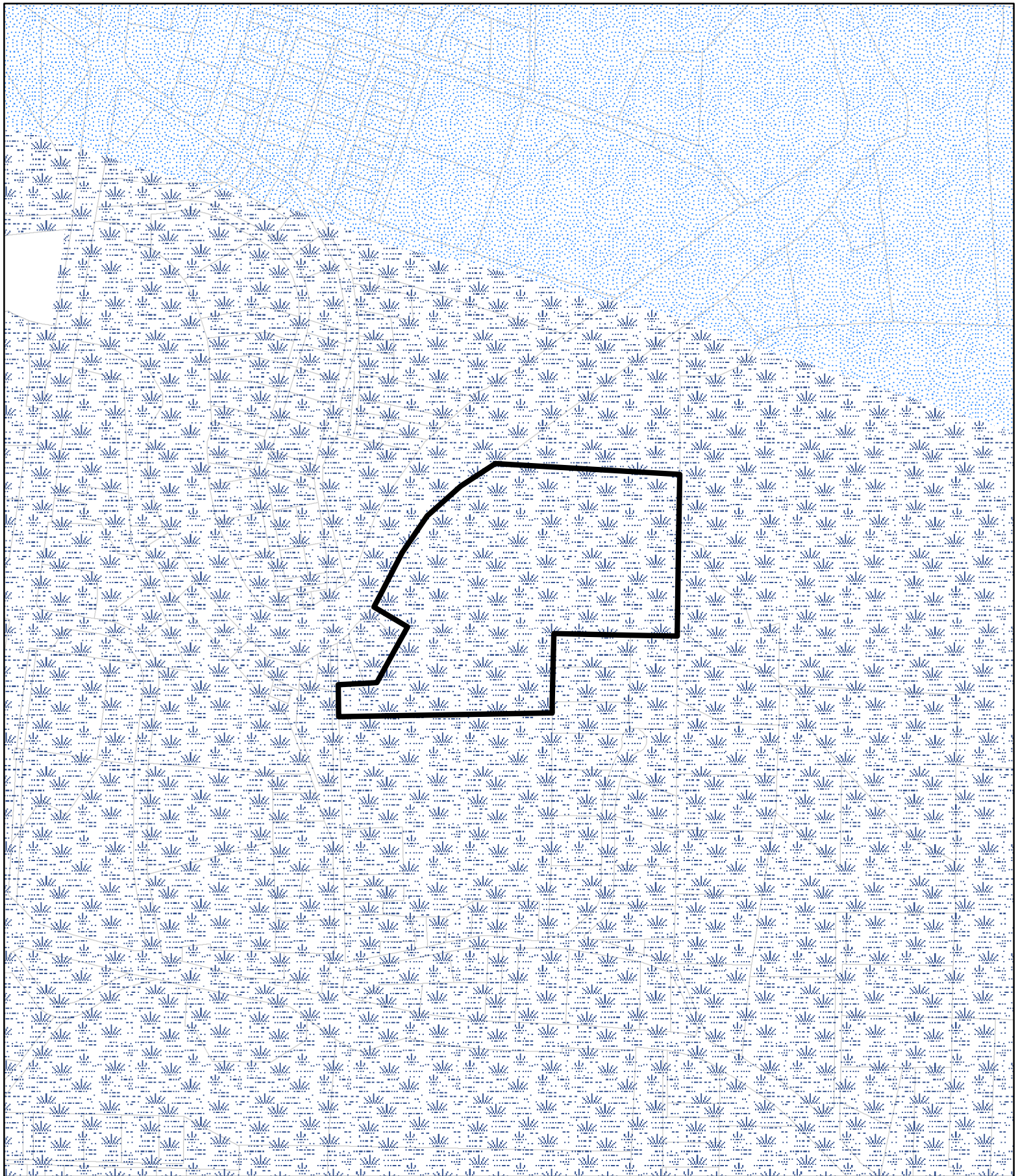
CASE: LCP 2024-0002
OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
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APLCT: Noyo Harbor District
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ADDRESS: 32400 Basin St., Fort Bragg

 Fort Bragg Stormwater Areas
 Assessor's Parcels




0 270 540 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
N
W E
S

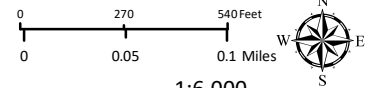
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MS4 STORMWATER

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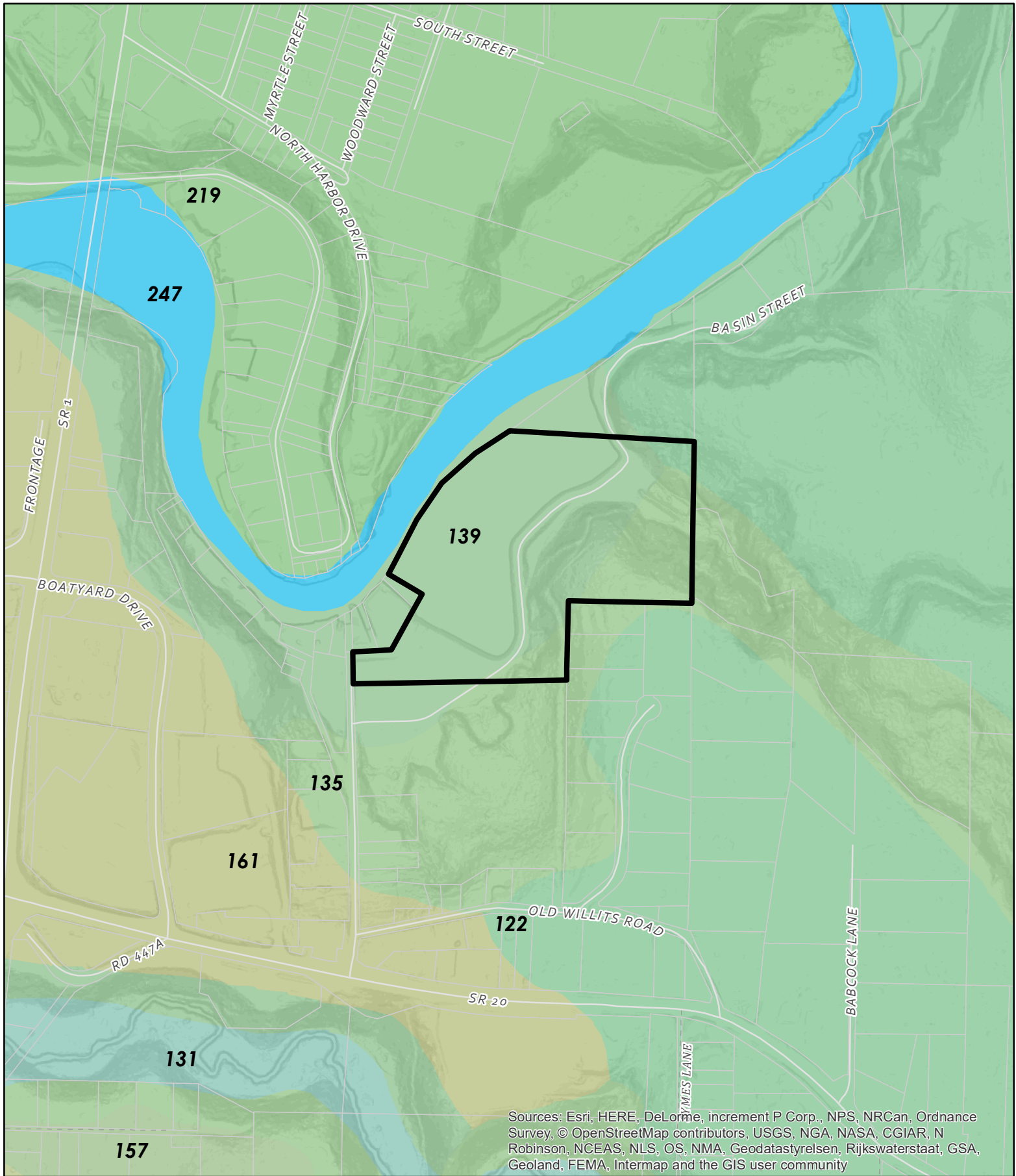
-  Marginal Water Resources
-  Sufficient Water Resources
-  Assessors Parcels



1:6,000

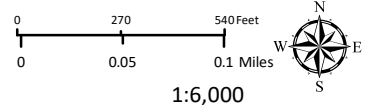
COASTAL GROUND WATER RESOURCES

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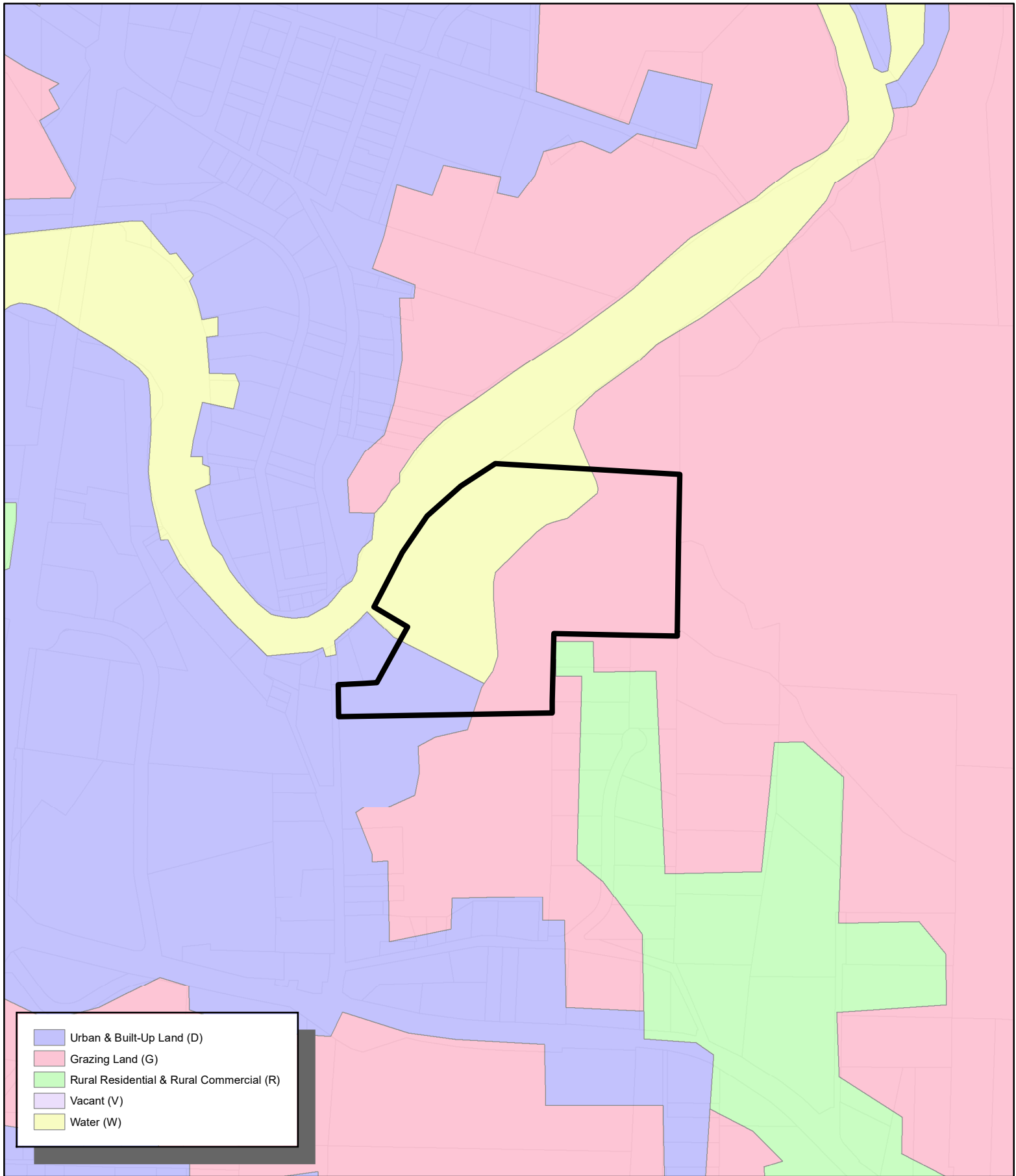
CASE: LCP 2024-0002
OWNER: Noyo Harbor District
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ADDRESS: 32400 Basin St., Fort Bragg

- Public Roads
- Private Roads
- Assessors Parcels




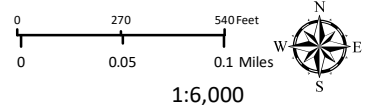
WESTERN SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

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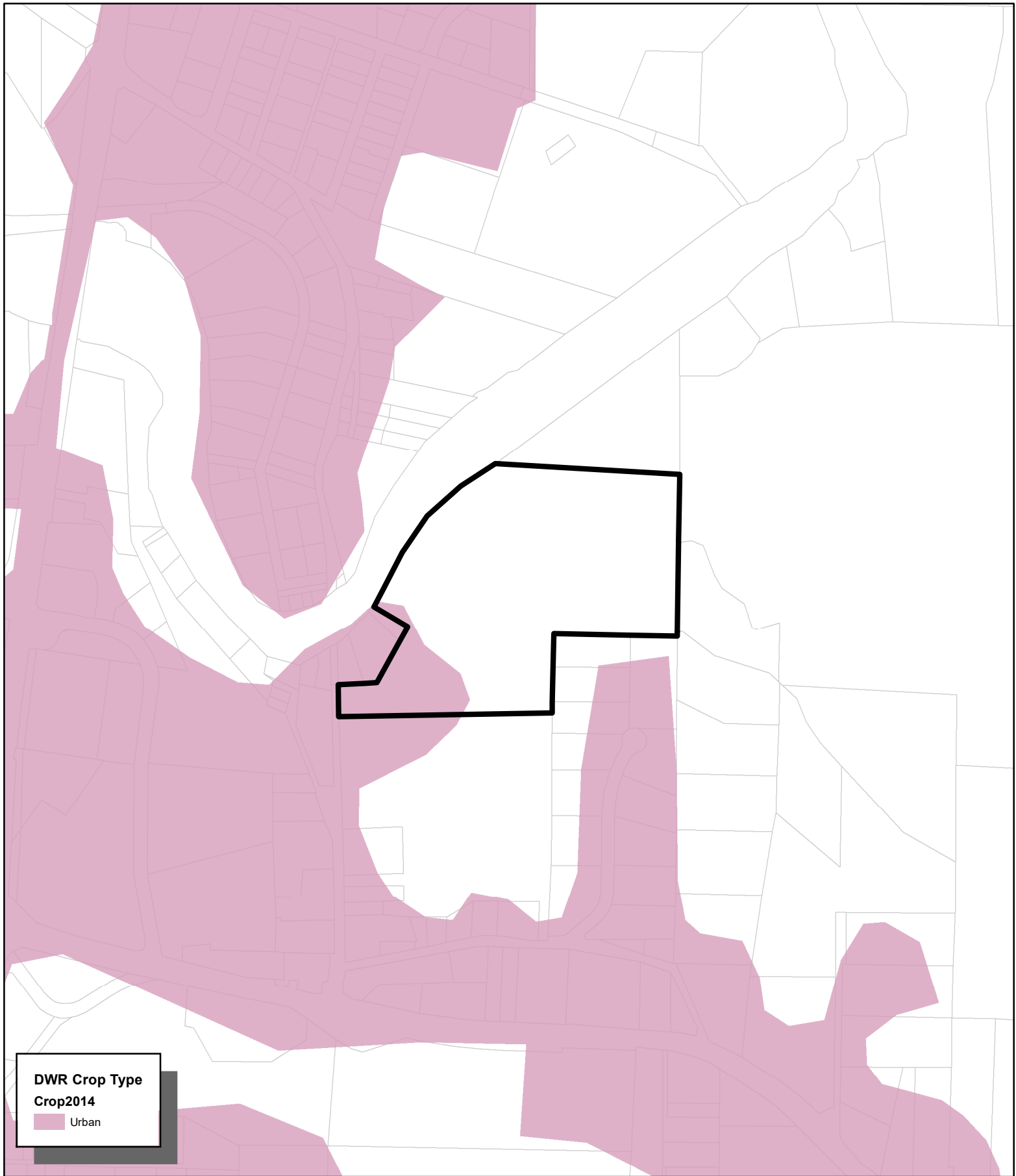
 Assessors Parcels



1:6,000

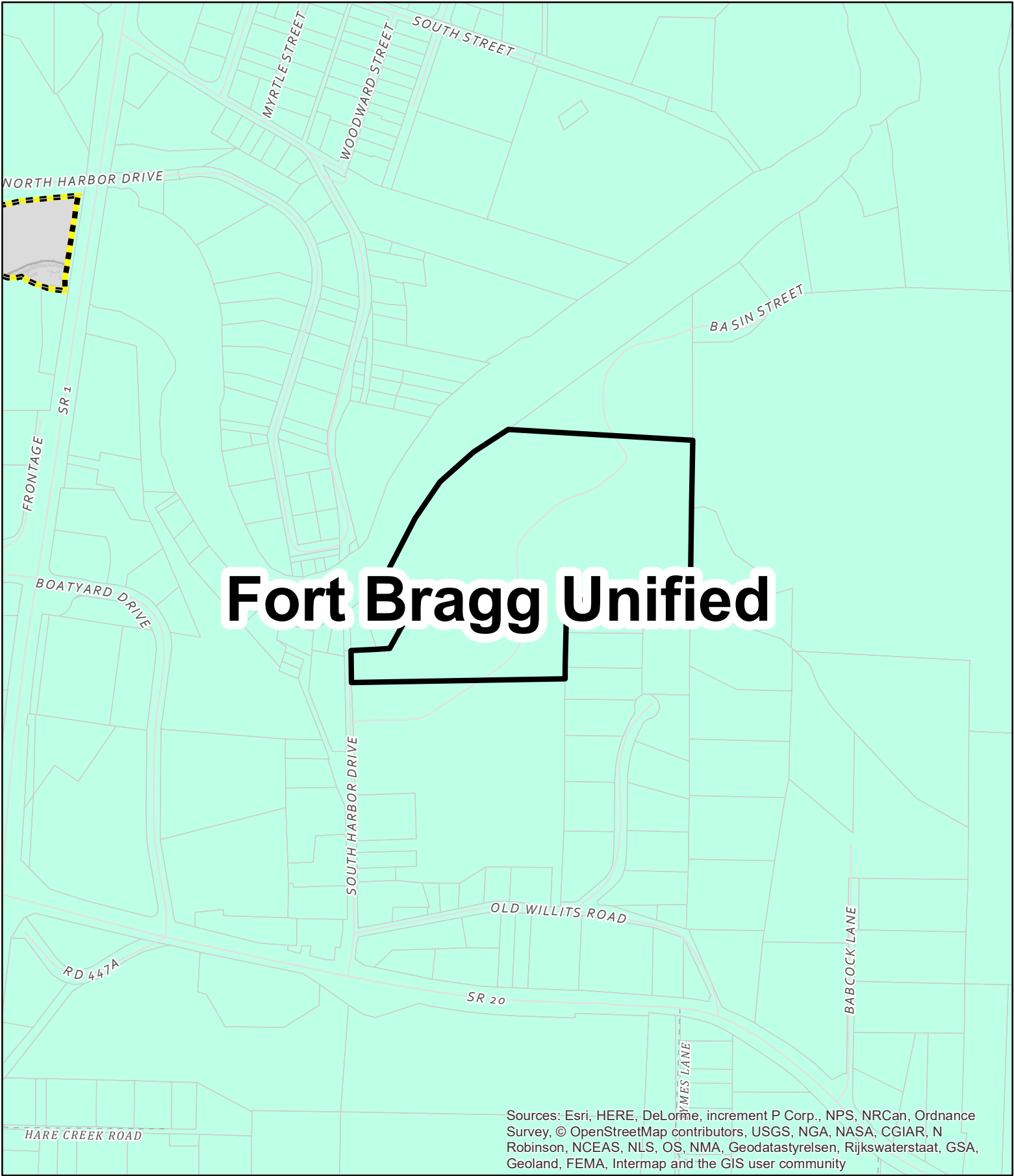
FARMLAND CLASSIFICATIONS

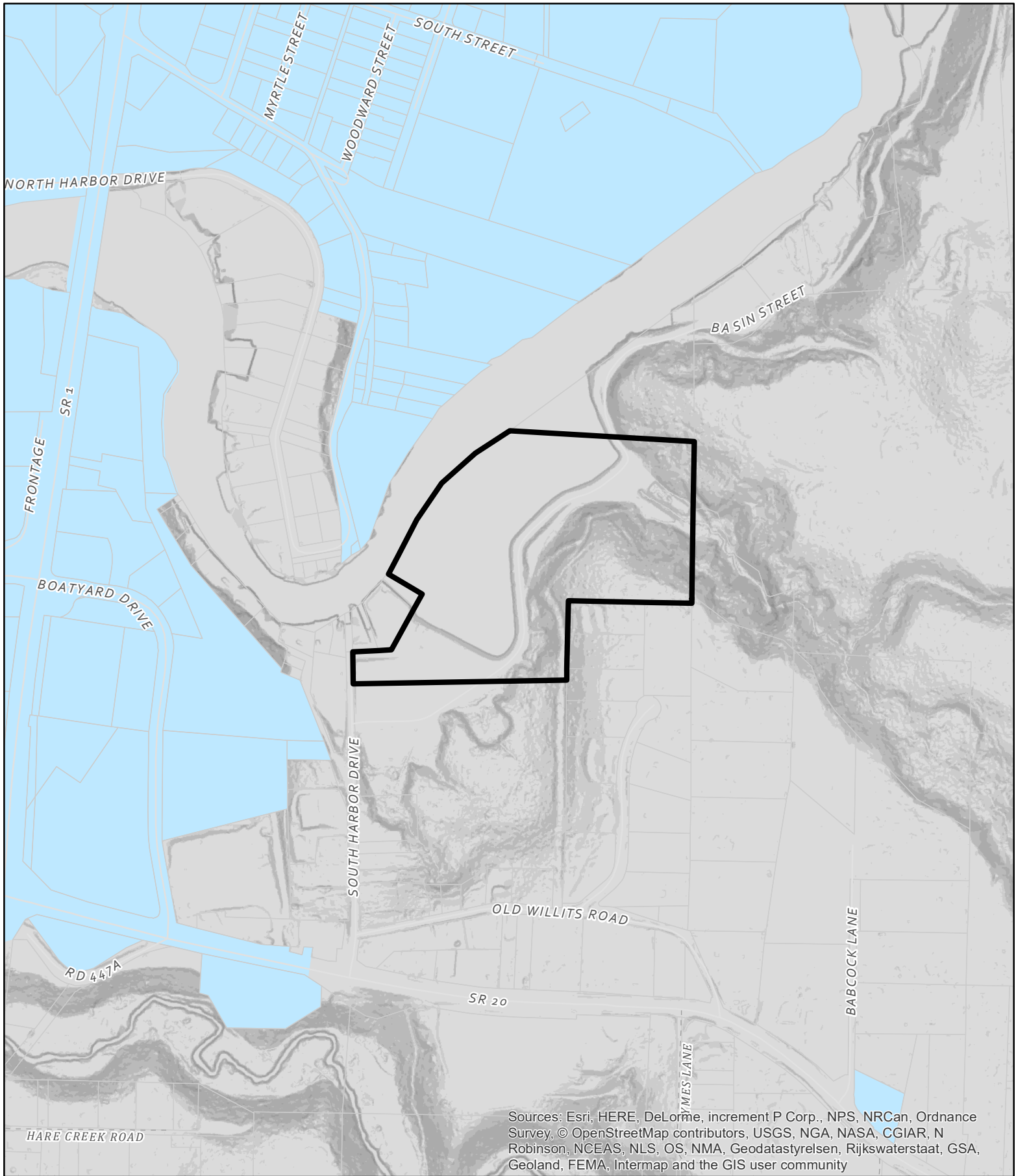
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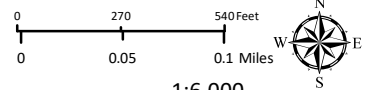




CASE: LCP 2024-0002
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— Public Roads
- - - Private Roads
□ Assessors Parcels

County Water Districts



1:6,000

WATER DISTRICT

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